

# Book Reviews

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## THE RETURN TO NATURE.

LESS than fifty years ago one of the leading school-book houses in the United States published a work entitled "The Book of Nature. An Elementary Introduction to the Sciences of Physics, Astronomy, Chemistry, Mineralogy, Geology, Botany, Zoölogy and Physiology." It was a translation from German, and was issued in all seriousness as a science text for American schools and colleges. A partial conception of the delight to be obtained in studying nature through the medium of this book may be gained from these definitions of Botany and Zoölogy: "Botany," we are gravely told, "is that branch of natural science which treats of such natural objects as are diverse in organization, like animals; but unlike these are incapable of spontaneous motion. The diversity of their organization consists in this, namely, that in every plant certain parts are present which display essential distinctions as well in external aspect as in internal structure." Even more enlightening is this other definition: "Zoölogy is that branch of natural science which treats of natural objects which are endowed with the capability of self-nourishment, of sensation, and of external spontaneous movement. Such objects are called animals, and the science which describes their organization, etc., is called Zoölogy."

With such definitions as starting points—and in that day the definition was the starting point—one is not surprised to find the study of these subjects made a study of words rather than of things—the study of a mass of definition and classification which is of value chiefly as memory drill, and on the completion of which one is little likely to have any real knowledge of living beings. The only redeeming feature of the scheme of education which included such travesties of natural science was that they were not introduced into the curriculum until the academy or college was reached, so that their blighting influence was not exerted on the younger minds.

No more striking conception of the change which has taken place in our attitude toward the natural sciences could be obtained than by comparing the books designed for popular instruction upon this subject published during the first decade of the present half century, with those issued during the eight years which have passed of this last decade. Only thirty years intervened between the two periods, yet in many respects the change is almost as great as that which took place in the long ages between Aristotle and Darwin. In the earlier period these books dealt chiefly with generalities rather than with particular things. If a natural history was published it included the animals of the whole world, usually with more attention to those of foreign regions than those of the home country. The consequence was a profound ignorance on the

part of the great majority of people regarding the animals and plants with which they came in daily contact.

Yet, notwithstanding the education which tended so greatly away from nature, here and there a desire was expressed for a fuller and more precise knowledge. Carlyle has told us that it was one of his constant regrets that "no schoolmaster of mine had a knowledge of natural history, so far, at least, as to have taught me the grasses that grow by the wayside, and the little winged and wingless neighbors that are continually meeting me with a salutation that I cannot answer, as things are." And a few born naturalists had devoted themselves to the natural history of the region in which they lived, as White, of Selborne, in general phases of the subject, and Audubon, Nuttall, Wilson, Say, Harris, Fitch and others in its special phases. But the works of these writers appealed to the few rather than the many—to those whose taste for natural history the most adverse educational conditions were unable to destroy.

An example of the progress which this short period has brought about is shown in the remarkable group of Nature books published during the last few months. Indeed it is probable that never before in a single year have so many notable popular books concerning nature in its living aspects been issued as during 1898. And the sale of these books has shown a wide appreciation of this sort of literature which may fairly be taken to indicate on a part of a portion of our people a return to nature for amusement as well as for serious study and inspiration of soul.

Books which appeal to young people are in a sense the most important element in nature literature: they reach the soul before it is warped by social convention, when sympathy for the outer world is natural and spontaneous. Few works of this kind have met with more deserved success than Mrs. Mabel Osgood Wright's *Citizen Bird*, by means of which thousands of young Americans were made acquainted with our native birds in a most entertaining manner. Mrs. Wright has now given them an opportunity to extend their acquaintance to the citizens in fur: In *Four-Footed Americans and their Kin*\* she has written a book which does for the mammals what *Citizen Bird* did for the birds—a book which is certain to be read with eager interest by thousands of boys and girls, as well as by many an older person in whom the spirit of youth survives the passing years. The scene of this story is laid at the same orchard farm as the other; the time is from fall until spring; and the characters include the same genial naturalist, Dr. Roy Hunter, and his interesting group of relatives and friends. The adventures of the young people in quest of a knowledge of American mammals are recorded in a delightful manner, while the illustrations by Mr. Thompson are marvelous delineations of living animals in the midst of their daily or nightly occupations. The treatment not only includes the animals now found, but also those which have practically disappeared from our continent. It would be hard to find a book on nature better suited to be placed in the hands of a healthy boy or girl in town or country.

Another book on birds which has been widely welcomed is *Bird Neighbors*, by Neltje Blanchan. In *Birds that Hunt and are Hunted*† the same author produces a companion volume in which the life-histories of one hundred and seventy birds of prey, game birds and water fowl are discussed in a simple and readable style. There is an introductory chapter by Mr. G. O. Shields, the well-known authority on outdoor sports

\**Four-Footed Americans and Their Kin*. By Mabel Osgood Wright. Edited by Frank M. Chapman. Illustrated by Ernest Seton Thompson. The Macmillan Company.

†*Birds that Hunt and are Hunted*. By Neltje Blanchan. With introduction by G. O. Shields (Coquina). And forty-eight colored plates. Doubleday, McClure Company.



who writes under the pen-name Coquina. The common and scientific names of each species are given, with short descriptions of both sexes, together with a summary of the range and seasonal distribution. As in *Bird Neighbors* the pictures, reproduced by the new color photographic process, are very attractive as well as surprisingly accurate. After so many books dealing chiefly with the identifying of species, one of this kind that harks back to the method of Audubon, Nuttall and Wilson in giving full biographies is very welcome—all the more so that the author shows not only a first-hand knowledge of the birds but also a lively appreciation of their economic and æsthetic value, as well as an intimate acquaintance with literature in the larger sense wherever it touches upon the feathered world.

Every experienced entomologist has been repeatedly asked to recommend some book by means of which the student could determine the insects he collects. And the answers have necessarily been disappointing. The naming of insects in general is too great a task for even the professional entomologist to undertake: there are so many groups, and such myriads of species that a man must be content to select one or more groups for his specialty. Even in selected groups, however, the books that could be put into the hands of the beginner with the expectation that he should successfully identify his specimens are rare. More works of this kind have been published concerning butterflies than any other group of insects, but none of them is likely to be received with such general favor as the one by Dr. W. J. Holland, recently issued, in which the resources of the color printer have been added to the author's thorough knowledge and long experience to produce a volume that by its title may justly claim to be the *The Butterfly Book*.<sup>\*</sup> What strikes one first on opening the volume is the beauty of the color plates, and what impresses one more and more as the plates are studied and compared with the butterflies they represent, is the marvelous accuracy with which the colors have been rendered by the photo-mechanical process. It hardly seems possible that the various tints and sheens on the wings of these exquisite and fragile creatures should be reproduced by such a process, but here are forty-eight plates representing hundreds of species and varieties with a fidelity which enables the veriest tyro to identify his specimens by simple comparison. So far as the color-printing process has been applied to natural history these plates justify the publishers in the assertion that "they represent the highest mark yet reached by color photography." In the letter press there are descriptions of nearly all the North American species, including the earlier stages where these are known, together with characterizations of genera, sub-families and families, as well as introductory chapters on the Life-history and Anatomy of Butterflies, the Capture, Preparation and Preservation of Specimens, and Books about North American Butterflies. Scattered through the book there are also a score of interesting and entertaining Digressions and Quotations. Altogether the volume is admirable and must greatly promote in a scientific spirit the development of the study of a delightful phase of natural history.

A large proportion of the American entomologists now pursuing their favorite study are indebted to two books for the help and inspiration which enabled them to acquire any adequate knowledge of the insect world. These books are Harris's *Insects Injurious to Vegetation*, and Packard's *Guide to the Study of Insects*. For more than twenty years the latter volume was the standard work on the classification of insects in this country, and only recently has it been displaced by Professor Comstock's admirable *Manual for the Study of Insects*, in which, of course, the author has been able

<sup>\*</sup>*The Butterfly Book*. By W. J. Holland. Doubleday, McClure Company.

to embody the great advances in our knowledge made since the *Guide* appeared. During recent years, however, progress in entomological science has been more and more along the line of morphology rather than of classification, but we have had no compendium of the information on this phase of the subject scattered through entomological literature in all languages. Consequently the great majority of students to whom the vast mass of this literature is not accessible were necessarily ignorant of the actual condition of the science in its morphological aspects. Here again, however, Dr. Packard has come to their assistance in his excellent *Text-book of Entomology*\*—a volume of over seven hundred pages with nearly as many illustrations, published in the admirable style of the Macmillan science texts. Part I. treats of the Morphology and Physiology of Insects, discussing by way of introduction their position in the animal kingdom and their relation to other joint-footed animals; then follows an elaborate treatment of the External and Internal Anatomy of Insects in which the comparative morphology of each part of the body is fully discussed. Part II. is devoted to the Embryology of Insects, and Part III. to their Metamorphoses. In connection with each discussion a very full bibliography is given, for which the student can hardly be sufficiently thankful; while the wealth of illustration helps greatly to an understanding of the letter-press. Of course any adequate notice of such a volume is impracticable in this connection; suffice it to say that it is as indispensable to the student of entomology to-day as the author's *Guide* was to the student of twenty years ago.

For several years the lovers of nature and of literature have been delighted by the drawings of Mr. Ernest Seton Thompson. They have seen in his pictures of birds and beasts not only the skill of an extraordinary draughtsman, but also the sympathetic interest of the naturalist and the artist, while the titles given to many of the sketches have revealed touches of the poetic fancy of the novelist. To the popular nature books published during 1898, Mr. Thompson contributed by far the most important illustrations. The plates in *Four-footed Americans* have already been noticed, although no mention was made of the author's tribute to the artist in quoting Dr. Hunter as saying that "the man who drew these knew the beast brotherhood as well as we know each other. In fact they are so true that I think Heart of Nature must have stood beside him and touched his brush and pencil." These words aptly express the feeling that one gets from a study of the pictures, while no more convincing demonstration of Mr. Thompson's knowledge of the beast brotherhood would be possible than he himself has given us in *Wild Animals I Have Known*†—a book in which he wins new laurels by becoming one of that select and fortunate company of artists who are authors and authors who are artists. There is ample evidence, however, to show that the writer is a born story-teller, with tales well worth the telling, so that there is no need for the reader to content himself with impressionistic sketches in which the short-comings of the letter-press are atoned for by the abundance of the pictures. Were there no illustrations in this book the stories would still be read with absorbing interest; nevertheless the reader is thankful for the extraordinary full-page plates and the fanciful sketches on the margins. Indeed these marginal references to the original documents on the pages of Nature's greater book form a unique feature of the volume; and one is ready to credit the quick wit of a woman with the suggestion of them, accepting the author's

\* *A Text-book of Entomology*, including the Anatomy, Physiology, Embryology and Metamorphoses of Insects. By Alpheus S. Packard, M.D., Ph.D. The Macmillan Company.

† *Wild Animals I Have Known*, And 200 Drawings. By Ernest Seton Thompson. Charles Scribner's Sons.



statement that his wife, Grace Gallatin Thompson, "is chiefly responsible for the designs of cover, title page and general makeup." But when one looks at the sketches again it becomes evident that, if the first suggestion was another's, the author-artist has carried it out in a most delightful spirit.

Mr. Thompson tells eight of these tragic stories, namely: Lobo, the King of Cur-rumpaw; Silverspot, the Story of a Crow; Raggylug, the Story of a Cottontail Rabbit; Bingo, the Story of My Dog; The Springfield Fox; The Pacing Mustang; Wully, the Story of a Yaller Dog; Redruff, the Story of the Don Valley Partridge. In each of these he has succeeded in embodying that vital spirit which was Stevenson's avowed ambition; as in no other books about animals we enter into the lives of the heroes of these tales. The only comparison that can be made is with Kipling's Jungle Books, but the latter belong to the literature of romance while the former are tales of realism. When you read of Mowgli and his wild associates you feel the absorbing charm of the writing and are fascinated by the wonderful fancy of the writer, but you know that even in the glamour of the Indian forest these things never happened, while you cannot help believing Mr. Thompson when he begins his Note to the Reader by saying *These Stories are True*. You realize that possibly each incident may have not occurred just as it is set down, but nevertheless, you know that essentially the incidents are from real life, and consequently true in the best sense. The appreciation of this fact cannot fail to give them great influence in increasing human sympathy for these fellow creatures whose lives are so full of tragedy. If we have read understandingly the story of Raggylug, the sight of a rabbit's footprint on the snow must have a fuller meaning, while the biography of Silverspot leads us to follow with greater appreciation the flight of a crow in the distant heavens. Our understanding of the possibilities for good and evil in canine existence is greatly increased by the stories of Bingo and Wully; while even the mat under our feet may acquire a new interest after learning the tragic history of the Springfield Fox and his family.

The writings of Mr. Bradford Torrey occupy a unique position in our nature literature. One of those born essayists in whom the tone of letters ever dwells, he writes professedly about birds, but there is always a delightful vein of philosophy running through his pages, while the birds are so mingled with flowers and people that it would be difficult to separate them. Perhaps more than any of his living contemporaries, Mr. Torrey lures his reader to wander under the open sky where he has found the charming titles of his books: *Birds in the Bush*; *A Rambler's Lease*; *The Foot-Path Way*; *A Florida Sketch Book*; *Spring Notes from Tennessee*; *A World of Green Hills*. What vistas of the Great Play-ground these titles bring to the mind of an out-of-doorling, and how readily he agrees with the author that "with fair weather and in a fair country walking is its own reward." But this walking is not the rapid pace of the professional pedestrian, nor the measured tread of the man taking a certain exercise for health, nor the hurried step of the tourist striving to accomplish the day's stint of sight-seeing; it is rather the happy ramble of one who agrees with Stevenson that it is ever better to be on the road than to arrive at the destination:

"For who should gravely set his face  
To go to this or t'other place;  
There's nothing under Heaven so blue  
That's fairly worth the travelling to."

The road which beckons him on over the hills where perchance "the study of ornithology and anthropology may be strangely mingled" is the place for Mr. Torrey.

Along such a highway, whether he hear the music of a new bird or tickle his fancy with a strange idiom from some "human" of isolated race—an idiom which though new to him may be traceable to the time of Shakespeare—or see simply the flowers by the wayside and the beauty of the distant horizon with the hills and vales intervening he is content—for he has gone far toward reaching the point of view that eternity gives from which the little things of a day are shown in their true perspective. So it happens that even if he has journeyed from Massachusetts to North Carolina in quest of ravens, to be rewarded only by the distant sight of one which after all may have been a crow, he is able to conclude his account in this fashion:

"Here ended my raven-hunt. I had enjoyed it, and would gladly have made it longer—in that respect it had been successful; but the 'collection' I was to have made, my little store of 'first-hand knowledge,' had fared but poorly. As far as ravens were concerned I was bringing home a lean bag—a brace of interrogation points."

Yet a brace of interrogation points is not so bad an equipment for a lover of the outer world. It is far better than the settled science of fifty years ago; and one of the delights of reading Mr. Torrey's essays is in learning that there is always something new for him who sees. *A World of Green Hills*\* is as full of charm as its predecessors; it takes us on delightful pilgrimages through the mountains of Virginia and North Carolina, and is a volume for the title page of which these lines from Spencer have been fittingly chosen:

"He joyes in groves, and makes himself full blythe  
With sundrie flowers, in wilde fieldes gathered."

The natural history of the region about Trenton, New Jersey, has become familiar to a wide circle of readers through the writings of Dr. Charles C. Abbot, whose interesting books have been appearing with welcome regularity for several years. In *Clear Skies and Cloudy*† are to be found more than a score of essays dealing with such topics as Frost Foliage, Winter Bells, A Corvine Congress, Blunders in Bird Nesting, The Poetry of Shelter, Short Summer Days, An October Outing, In Defense of Desolation, The Charm of the Inexact, The Unlettered Learned, The Comfort of Old Clothes, Correspondents and Critics. These are varied themes, to be sure, but upon each the author finds a word to say and says it in an interesting manner. The book is dedicated "To the Amateur Naturalists," a class who receive extended recognition throughout the pages. In fact, some of the professional naturalists who may read the book are likely to be disturbed in the cock-sureness of their opinions; although the gratitude one may feel at this prospect is lessened by the thought that those who most need the information given seldom open these "literary things," as I heard a professional naturalist express it the other day. The amateur, however, will read it with delight. May their numbers increase, and none of them fear to chronicle an event which differs from the program laid down in the books. But let them be as painstaking and accurate as is Dr. Abbot, so that the newspaper reports of hoop-snakes rolling about, and dismembered branches returning of their own volition to the parent tree may speedily grow less.

In *Do Nothing Days*, ‡ Mr. Charles M. Skinner wanders over a wide territory, taking his readers from the hills of New England and the house tops of New York to the

\* *A World of Green Hills*. By Bradford Torrey. Houghton, Mifflin & Company.

† *Clear Skies and Cloudy*. By Charles C. Abbot, M. D. Philadelphia, J. B. Lippincott Co.

‡ *Do Nothing Days*. By Charles M. Skinner. Illustrated. J. B. Lippincott Co.



Bad Lands of the West in the one direction, and the continent of Europe in the other. Perhaps the chief value of Mr. Skinner's message is found in his insistence that the outer world is accessible to all. In reading the other prophets of Nature one is apt to wish for the leisure and environment which gives the soul its opportunity. Could we lodge in the wilderness as did Thoreau, or spend our days in a delightful summer house in the open of a beautiful country as does John Burroughs, or, like Bradford Torrey, run away from the east wind of Boston to the balmy spring of Carolina, or spend long days rambling in the freedom of the fields with Dr. Abbot—then surely our souls would grow within us and we should experience in some small measure the rich enjoyment depicted by these fortunate ones. But our fate is to work in shop and office, the morning hours so precious to the outdoor Rambler we must spend in buying or selling, writing or teaching—squandering our birthright for the mess of potage left daily at the kitchen door. From Mr. Skinner's writings we learn that even with exasperating limitations the greater world is accessible to all. In one of his first books he described Nature in a City Yard—an unpromising situation surely—and in his last we are told that "everybody whose house has a flat roof can escape from town." Again and again we are reminded that the blue sky is to be seen if we will only look up, and that the wonderful panorama of the clouds is nearly always visible:

"Therefore, watch. For heaven is not far, and the sight of it though it comes as we plod the street, kindles answering beams of hope, of joy, of love, of wonder in our souls. How poor the richest are if they cannot use their wealth! What riches fall to the poorest if they will lift their hands and eyes to take them from the sky!"

In all this nature literature one tendency is clearly manifest—that of an increasing sympathy for the kindred which in our lofty self-sufficiency—to borrow Mr. Torrey's phrase—we have called the brute creation. For generations the best minds have felt this sympathetic interest, to which expression has here and there been given by poet and essayist:

"I'm truly sorry man's dominion  
Has broken Nature's social union,  
And justifies that ill opinion  
That makes them startle  
At me their poor earth-born companion  
And fellow mortal."

So lamented Robert Burns. And Wordsworth wrote:

"The birds around me hopped and played,  
Their thoughts I cannot measure;  
But the least motion that they made,  
It seemed a thrill of pleasure."

In general, however, the attitude of the people has been one of cruel indifference—in effect a refusal to recognize in beast or bird the existence of feelings for pain or pleasure in the least like our own. In an earlier age the more fortunate classes of mankind were of the same opinion in regard to the less fortunate ones—an indifferentism that held human suffering and human life in light esteem. So it happened that men and women were treated as creatures devoid of feeling, existing only at the pleasure of the higher classes—witness the flogging and faying of serfs and slaves, the hanging of free-men for the most trifling offences, and the thousand and one abominations recorded in the history of the last two centuries. And we know that the reaction of this indifferentism on the souls by whom it was possessed caused a deadening of the finer sensi-

bilities which was in itself calamitous. Hence, the selfish disregard of the rights of others, the narrowing conventions of society life, the deadened sensibility that even yet permits women to adorn themselves at the expense of life and pain to feathered beings.

It is evident that with the more general realization of the brotherhood of man there has come an immense broadening of human sympathy. The soul of humanity growing by what it feeds upon is now ready to appreciate more fully than would have been possible in an earlier day the rights of the animal world. And so the time is ripe for the questions which Mr. Thompson asks in telling how Redruff, the noble grouse of the Don valley was caught in the snare set by Cuddy, the tramp-hunter: "Have the wild things no moral or legal rights? What right has man to inflict such long and fearful agony on a fellow creature, simply because that creature does not speak his language? All that day, with growing, racking pains poor Redruff hung, and beat his great strong wings in helpless struggle to be free. All day, all night, with growing torture, until he only longed for death. But no one came. The morning broke, the day wore on, and still he hung there, slowly dying, his very strength a curse. The second night crawled slowly down, and when, in the dawdling hours of darkness, a Great Horned Owl, drawn by the feeble flutter of a dying wing, cut short the pain the deed was wholly kind."

Fortunately all sportsmen worthy the name have long recognized that the snaring of feathered innocence is both cruel and unmanly. In the best type of sportsman there is ever much of the instinct of the naturalist, and one rejoices to read from the pen of such a veteran as Mr. G. O. Shields, whose *nom de plume* Coquina is familiar in every hunting camp, words like these:

"The time has come when the camera may and should to a great extent, take the place of the gun. Several enthusiasts have demonstrated that beautiful pictures of wild birds may be made without taking their lives. How much more delight must a true sportsman feel in the possession of a photograph of a beautiful bird which still lives than in the mounted skin of one he has killed."

These sentiments remind one of the avowal of that British veteran, Charles St. John, that he "had far more pleasure in seeing these different animals enjoying themselves, and in observing their habits, than in hunting down and destroying them." Before reading such words it would seem a far cry from the point of view of these representative sportsmen to that of Mr. Torrey, who long ago repudiated even Mr. Burrough's advice to shoot the bird rather than to ogle it with a glass, and who in his latest volume tells us that in his collecting he wants "not cured bird skins in a cabinet, but bits of first-hand knowledge in the memory and the note book," surely a desire worthy to dwell in the heart of every lover of the outer world.

CLARENCE MOORES WEED.

DURHAM, NEW HAMPSHIRE.



## AMONG THE COLLEGES.\*

THE Harvard-Princeton debate will be held in Princeton this year, on the evening of April 5th.

THE sum of £115,000 has been subscribed towards establishing a university at Birmingham.

PRINCETON has recently received from Mr. George A. Armour, a gift of \$10,000 for the equipment of its classical library.

MR. L. B. WILSON has been appointed Demonstrator in Pathology and Bacteriology in the University of Minnesota.

MR. J. S. E. TOWNSEND, B.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge, has been elected to the Clerk Maxwell scholarship.

By the will of Mr. David Acheson £10,000 is left to the University of Melbourne for the foundation of scholarships.

THE sum of \$50,000 is given to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology by the will of the late Edward B. Hosmer, of Boston.

A CLASS has been organized at Johns Hopkins University for the purpose of co-operative study of current congressional history.

AT Harvard University, Dr. R. W. Will, son has been appointed Assistant Professor of Astronomy, and Dr. C. R. Sanger, Assistant Professor of Chemistry.

A NEW dormitory is now being built at Princeton which is to cost \$100,000. It

\* In order to make this section of BOOK REVIEWS as complete as possible, the editor asks for the coöperation of college authorities. Properly authenticated news will be printed of all changes in college faculties, changes in instructorships and important college news.

will be called Little Hall after the donor, Mr. Henry S. Little.

PROFESSOR F. W. TAUSSIG was elected Chairman of the Publication Committee of the American Economic Association at the convention held in New Haven during the recess.

THE convocation of the University of the State of New York will be held on June 26th to 28th. President Harper, of the University of Chicago, will deliver the annual address.

PROFESSOR OWEN H. GATES, of the Chair of Hebrew in the Theological Seminary, has been granted a leave of absence for six months and is now studying in New York city.

LIEUT. WIRT S. ROBINSON, formerly instructor of military science at Harvard has been promoted to the rank of captain and appointed collector of customs at Cienfuegos, Cuba.

PROFESSOR C. R. LANMAN has been appointed by Secretary Hay to represent the United States at the International Congress of Orientalists to be held at Rome on October 2d.

THE trustees of Columbia University have adopted a resolution by which admission to the Law School will be limited to college graduates, the change taking effect in the fall of 1903.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY will spend \$175,000 in the erection of a new building for the department of engineering of the Lawrence Scientific School. The building will be situated on Holmes Field.

PROFESSOR C. A. KEEFER, of the Division of Forestry, Department of Agri-

culture, has been elected Professor of Agriculture and Horticulture in the New Mexico Agricultural College.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY has established sixty-three benefactors' scholarships and twenty two faculty scholarships, in order to place the remission of tuition fees hitherto made on a more permanent basis.

THE Houston Club at the University of Pennsylvania has decided to raise the sum of \$60,000 for the erection of a tower in memory of those members of the University who took part in the late war.

DR. E. B. MCGILVARY, of the University of California, has been called to the Sage Professorship of Moral Philosophy at Cornell University, vacant by the removal of Professor Seth to the University of Edinburgh.

THE contest in the will of the late Colonel J. M. Bennett has been decided by the Register of Wills in favor of the legatees. By this decision the University of Pennsylvania will receive about \$500,000 in property.

PROFESSOR RICHARD CLAVERHOUSE JEBB, of Cambridge, who represents the University in Parliament, has been elected as Mr. Gladstone's successor to the honorary professorship of ancient history in the Royal Academy.

THE Trustees of Columbia University have recently decided to build four new dormitories on their campus at Morning-side Heights. The dormitories will accommodate 460 students and their estimated cost is \$750,000.

THE late Henry Clark Warren, of Boston, an accomplished Oriental scholar, has left to Harvard University a large sum principally for the Sanscrit Department, but including \$10,000 for the Peabody Museum of American Archaeology.

JOHN HENRY BARROWS assumed the duties of President of Oberlin College the first of January. The total attendance for the term so far shows an increase of about fifteen over last term. Counting all departments of the College there are 1056 students in attendance.

THE Rev. Thomas Hall, of Chicago, has been called to the Chair of Christian Ethics at the Union Theological Seminary. The Rev. George William Knox has been appointed Professor in the Department of Comparative Religion, which has recently been established.

THE resignation of Dr. D. T. MacDougal, to accept the position of Director of Laboratories in the New York Botanical Garden, leaves a vacancy in the assistant professorship of botany at the University of Minnesota. It will probably be filled at the April meeting of the Board of Regents.

PROFESSOR M. E. COOLEY, of the Engineering Department of the University of Michigan, who has been Chief Engineer on the United States auxiliary steamer, "Yosemite," since the outbreak of the Spanish-American war, will return to the University in time to begin work with the second semester.

BARNARD COLLEGE, through its Board of Trustees, has returned thanks to Joseph Pulitzer, publisher of the *New York World*, for a check for the sum of \$10,000. The money is to be used in establishing and maintaining the Lucille Pulitzer scholarship in memory of the giver's daughter, who died recently.

THE professors in the departments of geology of the Stanford University of California, headed by Professor Joseph Leconte, have begun the organization of a scientific body intended to include the geologists of the Pacific Coast. The so-



ciety is to take the same place in the West which the National Association of Geologists holds in the East.

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It is announced that the competitive examinations for the fellowships of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens will be held this year on March 16th, 17th and 18th. Candidates are to enter their names on or before February 1st with Professor B. I. Wheeler (Ithaca, N. Y.), Chairman of Fellowship Committee, from whom all information as to place, subjects, etc., may be obtained. These fellowships yield \$600 each. The Hoppin Fellowship open to women only, yields \$1,000.

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WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY, St. Louis, is growing under very propitious auspices. The new campus (estimated value, \$200,000) is the gift of seventy-five graduates and friends. The late Stephen Ridgley left a bequest of \$100,000 for a library building; Robert S. Brookings offers \$100,000 for endowing the library whenever the other subscriptions for that purpose reach \$400,000. He gives outright a \$200,000 recitation building; Adolphus Busch gives a \$100,000 chemistry building; Samuel Cupples gives a \$150,000 engineering and architecture building.

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At the annual meeting of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institute, held in Washington on January 25th, an inquiry was raised as to the propriety and expediency of taking action toward the establishment of a National University, and a committee was appointed to investigate and report at the next meeting. The committee is: John B. Henderson, of Washington; Alexander Graham Bell, of Washington; William L. Wilson, of Virginia (the three members of the Executive Committee of the Board of Regents); James B. Angell, of Michigan, and Robert R. Hitt, of Illinois.

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MISS MARY SAWTELLE has resigned as dean of the Woman's College at Colby. She has held the position since 1896, when she was preceptress of the Coburn Classical Institute, which position she held three years. After graduating from the Chelsea (Mass.) High Schools she entered the University of Michigan, where she received the degree of Ph.D. She was instructor of French and English at Kalamazoo, Mich., five years. She has been engaged to some extent in literary work, and resigns that she may devote more time to it. The resignation is to take effect at the end of the present college year.

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MRS. CHARLOTTE E. GRAY, of Chicago, is said to be the first woman to receive the titles of Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Divinity. Both degrees were given her by Chicago University, where she went, on the death of her husband, seven years ago, and took her A.B. She afterwards returned to the history of Hebrew, New Testament work, Systematic Theology and preaching. She has also, as a matter of course, studied Greek and Arabic. She is now at the University studying church history. Oddly enough, she is a Methodist, though a student in the Baptist Divinity School.

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A HANDSOME quarterly magazine, the *Technology Review*, aims to do, in part, at least, for the Massachusetts Institute of Technology what the *Harvard Graduates' Magazine* does for the neighboring university. A feature in common is the reports from the various class secretaries, who, in fact, together constitute the committee in charge of the *Review*. Another is the General Institute News. The introductory paper is very properly a biographical sketch of President Crafts, with a portrait. No doubt this publication will tend to hold together the alumni of the prosperous school in which it originates.

WE have received the calendar of the Tokyo Imperial University for 1897-98, which is printed in English. There were 2,239 students in the University, distributed as follows: University, 177; the College of Law, 744; College of Medicine, 313; College of Engineering, 386; College of Literature, 279; College of Science, 105; College of Agriculture, 235. There are 90 professors and 41 assistant professors. The library now contains about 223,000 volumes. The *Journal* of the College of Science, established in 1887 and now in its tenth volume, has published many important contributions, which are written in English or in German.

A CONFERENCE of representatives from the leading colleges of the country met at Columbia University during the recess to consider plans for securing uniform entrance requirements and examinations in the principal American colleges.

It is hoped to create a board which may prescribe suitable requirements and examinations. Any person who shall pass these tests will then be eligible to enter any one of the institutions which cooperate in the plan. This would make the work of the preparatory schools uniform.

Professor Hall represented Harvard in the conference. Cornell, Pennsylvania, Columbia and Princeton also sent delegates.

THE College for Women of Western Reserve University has just received fifty thousand dollars, one half of which was a gift for enlarging its campus and the other half of which is the bequest of Miss Mary Adams Leffingwell to found a professorship. The Western Reserve Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution has just established a lectureship on American history in the College for Women. The first lecture will probably be given in the academic year 1899-1900. Western Reserve University has in the last

eight years received about a million dollars. The needs, however, of the University are so urgent that plans are making for a large increase in the endowment.

WORK has begun on the new College of the Holy Cross, at Washington. The Holy Cross Society, which has its parent house and great university at Notre Dame, South Bend, Ind., has purchased a handsome site of nine acres contiguous to the grounds of the Catholic University, with which this College is to be affiliated, and the buildings just begun will be completed next September. It will be opened at the meeting of the directors and archbishops next October. The style of architecture is almost pure Corinthian, and while embodying some of the most attractive features of such famous structures as the Lichtenstein Palace in Vienna and the Palazzo Farnese of Rome, it is nevertheless of chaste simplicity and admirably adapted to the purpose.

DR. G. MEYER, till now first assistant in the Physical Institute, has been elected to an Assistant Professorship of Physical Chemistry in the University of Freiburg. Dr. Zehnder, Assistant Professor of Physics at Freiburg, in Br., has been called to Würzburg as first assistant to Professor Röntgen. Dr. Otto Wiedeburg, Docent in Physics in the University at Leipzig, has been promoted to an Assistant Professorship. Dr. Sidler, Assistant Professor of Astronomy at Berne, has been given an Honorary Professorship. In the Faculty of Science at Nancy, the following changes have been made: M. Floquet, Professor of Pure Mathematics, has been made Professor of Analytical Mathematics; M. Molk, Professor of Applied Mathematics, has been made Professor of Mechanics; M. Haller, Professor of Chemistry, is Professor of Organic Chemistry, and M. Güntz has been appointed Professor of Mineralogical Chemistry.



PROFESSOR L. H. BAILEY is busily engaged as editor-in-chief upon a new and important work, *The Cyclopædia of American Horticulture* which is to appear next year. The work will be issued in three volumes, and will describe 50,000 species of plants, and contain 1,500 illustrations. Wilhelm Miller, A.M., '97, is assisting Professor Bailey in editorial supervision. Among the important contributors are Professor C. S. Sargent, Director of the Arnold Arboretum; Professor I. P. Roberts, C. D. Beadle, Biltmore, N. C.; Dr. William Trelease, '80, Director of the Missouri Botanical Gardens, St. Louis; Oakes Ames, North Easton, Mass. ("Orchids"); Professor John C. Coulter, University of Chicago ("Cactus"); Professor B. E. Fernow ("Relation of Forestry to Horticulture"); Professor L. M. Underwood, Columbia ("Ferns"); Dr. Karl M. Wiegand, '94 ("Leguminosæ"). Much of the illustrative work is being done in Ithaca. Among the artists now at work are G. R. Chamberlain, '90; W. C. Baker, '98; Mrs. C. K. Davis, and C. W. Furlong, Instructor in Drawing in Sibley College. Many of the plants in the Sage Conservatory and forcing house have been drawn.

THE University has this session the largest enrolment that it has ever had in its history notwithstanding the fact that the standard for admission has been in the last few years rapidly raised.

The Board of Curators at its last session by official action declared that tuition would be free in all departments of the University after the present session except in the Junior and Senior years in the schools of Law and Medicine. By this action Missouri takes her stand with the majority of State universities in the country. In the West Michigan University is perhaps the only University that has not adopted the policy of free tuition.

By a recent decision of the Secretary of the Interior the University comes into possession of 2,034.95 acres of land claimed by it as due from the Federal Government. This land was granted many years ago by the Government to the College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts. The University offers each year from April 1st to June 1st, special courses for teachers of the State; and from January 1st to March 26th special courses in the subjects of Agriculture and Horticulture are given. A summer school is maintained regularly, offering courses in English, Latin, French, German, Greek, Biology, Physics, Mathematics, Shopwork, Drawing and Horticulture. Among the recent important changes in the faculty we note that Mr. J. M. White, formerly Examiner of Schools for the University, has been elected to the chair of Theory and Practice of Teaching; and that Mr. John R. Kirk, who has just completed his term of office as State Superintendent of Public Instruction, has been elected Examiner of Schools.

ACCORDING to the custom inaugurated in 1896-7, Radcliffe College is represented in the new Catalogue of Harvard University. It is likewise included in the report of the President of Harvard University as has been the practice since 1894-95. In his last report President Eliot states it as his opinion that the "rank of Radcliffe College will not be satisfactorily fixed and recognized, until it gives its own degree of Doctor of Philosophy with the same endorsement from the President of Harvard University which Radcliffe A.B. and A.M. diplomas uniformly bear." It should be said, however, that the opinion expressed by President Eliot is not one wholly in uniformity with that of all members of the Harvard Faculty and other friends of Radcliffe. Harvard University itself, in the opinion of many, should give the Doctor's Degree to qualified Radcliffe candi-

dates; for, by so doing, it would not only give added stimulus to research in Radcliffe, but Harvard University also would gain the credit for the increased amount of research done and gain added stimulus to productivity.

The spirit of giving, so generously enjoyed by Harvard University during the past year, has also done much to encourage Radcliffe. At the end of last July Radcliffe had already received that year \$114,814.

An interesting and long list of new subjects is offered the next half year to Radcliffe students by both professors and instructors of Harvard. Dr. Cunningham, of Trinity College, England, will give the course in Economic History usually offered by Professor Ashley. Professor Hart's new course in "Sources and Literature of American History" will doubtless prove an attractive one.

The organization of a new club, the Semitic Club, gives evidence of the growing interest of the Radcliffe student in Hebrew Literature, Syriac and Sanskrit.

The women of the Cantabrigia Club are still continuing their efforts to raise the sum of money necessary to found in Radcliffe a permanent scholarship of \$200 a year. To further that end a new opera, "The House of Barcarolle" was given in Boston in December.

AN important movement has been inaugurated by the General Alumni Society of the University, to provide a fund for the establishment of sixteen undergraduate and professional scholarships, to be distributed as follows: eight to the College, four to the Medical Department, two to the Law School, and one each to the Dental and Veterinary Schools. The scholarships are to be awarded by competitive examinations and are to be available for the full course.

Among recent lectures given by persons not connected with the University, were

"The Children of S. T. Coleridge," by Mr. Ellis Yarnell; "Hamlet, the Man of Will," by Mr. Henry Lawrence Southwick; "Agricultural Discontent," by Mr. George K. Holmes, of the Department of Agriculture at Washington; "Old English Towns," by Professor Cunningham.

A new series of Translations and Reprints has been recently commenced by Professor M. G. Brumbaugh and Dr. J. S. Walton. The series is entitled "Liberty Bell Leaflets," and four numbers have already appeared, No. 1 containing "Inducements and Charter from the States General of Holland to the Settlers on the Hudson."

The academic and material prosperity of the University during the last year is ably set forth in detail by Provost C. C. Harison's *Report* just issued.

Among the recent publications by members of the University Staff are "The Development of English Thought, an Economic Interpretation," by Professor Simon P. Patten, and "Li Livres du Gouvernement des Rois," by Dr. S. P. Molenaer. Both works are published by The Macmillan Company.

A much neglected side of university interest is being developed by the *Alumni Register*, which devotes much time and space to the completion of the list of names and addresses of the older Alumni, and furnishes each month a *Diary* of the doings of the University.

A great stimulus has been given to original investigation in the various departments by the Publication Fund subscribed for a term of years by a number of Trustees, Alumni and friends of the University, thus relieving the investigators of the painful foreboding lest they may be compelled to see the fruits of their labor lie unpublished in manuscript form. The importance of such material encouragement to those who devote their lives to the search for new knowledge cannot be overestimated in the development of a Uni-



versity, as new resources are thus added to the cultural possessions of the race.

A SET of tables published in the current number of the *University Quarterly*, show some very interesting facts with regard to the present numerical strength of Columbia, her growth in the last few years and her relation, in point of numbers, to the other great universities of the East. Columbia has now 591 undergraduates—including Barnard College—323 non-professional graduate students, 1737 professional students and 1048 auditors and extension students, in all 3699. In her regular schools she has 264 more students than at the end of last year. This remarkable growth is chiefly due to the fact that Teachers College has this year become a part of the University system; but it is interesting to notice that, although the students in the professional and graduate schools have not increased, except through this addition, the undergraduate schools show an increase of 84, an increase notably larger than that of sister institutions. It would, indeed, be curious if succeeding years should tell a similar story, and the old college, so long overshadowed by the young professional schools, should prove in itself to have in it the greatest possibilities of growth.

So far as comparative numbers go, Columbia seems to stand with Harvard at the head of the Eastern universities. Their graduate and professional schools are practically equal in size, and Harvard outdistances Columbia only by virtue of its enormous body of undergraduates.

The summer school will not be begun until 1900.

Mr. W. L. Cathcart, on the recommendation of the chief engineer of the navy has recently been appointed adjunct professor of mechanical engineering. He served in the late war with Spain and is now instructor in marine engineering and design in the Webb Shipbuilding Academy.

Prof. H. W. Hardon and Mr. Herbert Noble, of the Law School, retire at the end of the academic year, to resume the practice of their profession. The vacancies are to be filled respectively by Mr. John W. Houston, a well known member of the New York Bar, and Mr. Harlan F. Stone.

Prof. Burdick's new text-book on *Partnership* is just issuing from the press of Little, Brown & Co. Prof. Keener is preparing a monumental collection of cases on *Corporations*, and Prof. Kirchwey has just printed a collection of authorities on the law of *Mortgage*.

The lectures by Prof. W. K. Brooks have just been published by The Macmillan Company for the University Press under the title *The Foundations of Zoölogy*.

A quarto memoir upon *Polypterus* is projected as the result of the recent expedition to the Nile. Prof. E. B. Wilson has gone to Egypt and is following up the work of Messrs. Hunt and Harrington in the pursuit of the life-history of this rare animal. The enterprise of Columbia in this respect has stimulated the English zoölogists, who have sent parties to the west coast of Africa, thus far without success.

IN the University of Toronto certain recent modifications of educational method are worthy of mention. The **Toronto**. "University" has always conducted the examinations for class promotion and for degrees, the business of tuition being left to the federated colleges; hence the rapid increase of the student body in recent years has made it a serious question how their progress should be tested. The various instructors are, of course, at liberty to hold private class examinations in any form or at any time they please, but these do not come under the cognizance of the responsible examining body, the University Senate. The matter is of chief importance as it affects that large class of

students, nearly one-half of the whole number, who prefer the "general course" of study to any of the eleven honor or elective courses. The former course is framed so as to make it equivalent in difficulty to an honor course; but for good and sufficient reasons many take up the broader and but slightly-specialized programme. These naturally meet in large classes in the lecture rooms and therefore receive less individual attention than the honor students. For them a special provision has therefore been made, applying to the first and second years in all departments except Chemistry, Natural Science and Physics, where a similar account is taken of laboratory work. A report on the class standing of each student for each term is handed in by the several instructors, based on such tests as they may deem to be most efficient. These, along with the records for attendance at classes, now go to determine the standing of these students of the general course, the maximum number of marks thus obtainable, counting one-half of that assigned to the results of the annual University or Senate examination, or fifty out of a total of one hundred and fifty. In general it may be observed that special attention has been paid of late by the authorities, to the so-called "pass men," the aim being to maintain the standard of the general course, and at the same time to provide a sufficient tutorial force. Expansion in the latter direction is only limited by financial restrictions.

A notable change has also been made in the principle of choosing the annual examiners for degrees and class promotion. The University, as distinguished from the colleges, being primarily an examining and degree-conferring body, it has until recently elected paid examiners from specialists outside the teaching staff, as well as from the latter body, the only restriction having been that an instructor who happened at the same time to be

a member of the Senate was debarred from receiving a fee for his services. Before the last annual examination however, it was decreed that the remuneration of examiners should cease, and that the instructors generally should act as examiners. The result has been that the University examinations are now almost entirely in the hands of the instructors in all the regular departments, and it goes without saying that the service has not suffered from the change.

THE Academic Board is a new institution at McGill and was only organized **McGill**, after the most mature consideration. It was originally intended to make it a small body, made up chiefly of the Deans and other officials of the various Faculties, with the result that it would have been little more than a Committee of Corporation. The constitution of such a body naturally attracted the attention of Corporation, and above all, perhaps, of the representatives of the graduates. Strong was the conviction that a body thus small, and constituted as it would be almost wholly of members of Corporation, might be a menace to that body itself, or at least in some way have an advantage that ordinary members of Corporation would not possess.

After prolonged consideration the Academic Board has been formed on lines that have met with general approval. All professors of the University are members *ex-officio* of the Academic Board. At present the Board has no executive powers but simply lays its minute book before the Governors of the University. The great advantages, however, arising from the existence of such a body arise out of the opportunities afforded all professors of becoming acquainted with each other, with the natural result of better information on University affairs and the formation of a broader spirit. The Academic Board becomes a sort of University within the

University for liberalizing the professors themselves.

In our last note on the affairs of this University reference was made to an approaching event of great importance—the official opening of the new Building for Chemistry and Mining. This like the buildings for Physics and “Applied Science” generally (Engineering, etc.), together with their equipment and maintenance, indeed all connected with them, are due to the generosity of Mr. W. C. Macdonald, now Sir Wm. Macdonald, a man by the way who is as modest as he is generous, so that it was with difficulty that he was induced to accept the honor of Knighthood in recognition of his services to Science, which have not alone consisted in munificent donations but in the expenditure of an amount of thought and energy on these departments of the University that even few men of leisure, not to say men engaged in large business enterprises, ever give.

The new building was formally opened by the Governor General, Lord Minto, who was accompanied by Lady Minto and many members of the official staff.

Among the speakers were the several representatives of the universities and technical schools of Canada and the United States; while the various officers of the University and many of Montreal's most advanced citizens assisted in the interesting exercises.

After these forms had been gone through a special meeting of Corporation was held for the conferring of the honorary degree of LL.D. on the Governor General, on Lord Herschel and on Sir Wilfred Laurier, the Premier of the Dominion. On the following evening a very large number of the élite of the City attended a reception given in the New Building.

The Chancellor of the University, Lord Strathcona, had thoughtfully arranged his visit to Canada so as to take part in these ceremonies.

As is well known he is one of McGill's greatest benefactors and rendered his last visit ever memorable by bequests at once beneficent and timely; but of these we shall speak later.

At the February meeting of the Board of Trustees, the question—which in one

**Ohio.** form or another has been persistently recurring for the

past two years—of establishing a medical college at the University was again taken up; and resolutions were adopted providing for the organization of such a college. The plan does not contemplate the founding of a new institution, with buildings, laboratories and a four-year course, at Columbus; but is essentially one of affiliation with one or more of the reputable medical colleges now in existence in the State. Its main features are included in the following proposition:

The State University will undertake to give instruction of university grade in every respect equal to any other form of instruction given at the University, in all the branches of a medical education which are common to the several schools of medicine recognized by the Ohio State Board of Medical Examiners, or under the statutes of this state. For instruction in those branches which are special or peculiar to the several schools of medicine, the University will rely on regularly established and reputable colleges of medicine and surgery now in existence, or which may come into existence in this state, and which may affiliate with the State University upon the general plan here set forth.

It will be seen that this proposition aims to secure superior general training in anatomy, histology, physiology, chemistry, pharmacy, etc., in the finely equipped laboratories of the State University; while the special pathology, therapeutics, clinical surgery, etc., may be taken at the affiliated medical college. The requirements for admission and graduation, as



well as the curriculum and general standards, are never to fall below the minima fixed by the University four-year courses, or those named and indorsed by the American Association of Medical Colleges; and the diploma will bear the name both of the University and the affiliated college. Much interest attached to the meeting of the Department of Superintendence of the National Educational Association which was held at Columbus on the 21st and 22d of February, and was attended by prominent educators from all parts of the country. Some account of its proceedings will be given in the next installment of these notes. The Department of Domestic Science has been strengthened by the addition to its corps of instructors of Mrs. Sarah S. James, who lectures on the history of costume and gives practical instruction in the æsthetics and hygiene of dress-making. The burning question of national expansion has, of course, seemed providentially designed for academic debate; and has received full attention at the University. Thus far the public utterances of members of the Faculty have been three in number. One was a lecture by Professor Clark of the Department of Economics and Sociology, before the Columbus Board of Trade, on the Nicaragua Canal, warmly advocating the acquisition of the Philippines. Another, delivered in the University chapel, by Professor Knight of the Department of History and Political Science, (a college-mate, by the way, of Professor Dean C. Worcester, of the recently appointed visiting commission), was a thoughtful warning against any undue haste in the assumption of any such grave responsibility. A third, also delivered in the University chapel, by Ex-president William H. Scott, treated the subject from an ethical point of view; condemning the "transfers of whole peoples by contracts in which they have no voice," as monstrous; and adding that "any argument that would ustify this would justify human slavery."

THE methods of government and discipline in operation in the different universities should be a matter of common interest to all university men, and the exchange of information in regard to the various systems may, on occasion, be of value at points where problems present themselves that have been solved elsewhere.

The mode of government in practice in Tulane University is simple; and its simplicity and the smoothness with which it works would seem to recommend it. The supreme power is vested in a single body, a Board of Administrators. This Board consists of seventeen members, and is self-perpetuating. To this number are always to be added the Governor of the State, the Mayor of New Orleans, and the State Superintendent of Public Education, *ex-officio* members.

The Board of Administrators has absolute control of all the affairs of the University, and determines its policy. All matters of finance, and the selection of officers, professors, assistant professors and instructors are regulated by it. The executive officer of the Board is the President of the University. In the organization and development of the University, the Board has relied almost exclusively upon the advice of the President, Dr. Wm. Preston Johnston, and has been guided by his recommendations in the selection of its faculties.

Within the institution itself, all matters relating to the departments for graduate students and teachers, grave questions of discipline, and other business of general import come before the University Faculty, the President of the University presiding. Each of the other colleges and departments has its dean and faculty, and they deliberate upon and control their own affairs, subject to the approval of the President. Each part is, in this way, distinct in its work and in its management, and, at the same time, is an essential ele-

ment in the homogeneous aggregate of the University.

Tulane University has been conspicuously fortunate in its system of discipline. The honor system was instituted at the opening of the University and has been successful from the outset. Graduate and professional students are allowed the fullest freedom consistent with good order. The students of the College of Arts and Sciences and the College of Technology constitute the Academic Corps, and they elect an Academic Board of Directors, consisting of the Presidents, Vice-Presidents and Secretaries of the four classes, the President of the Senior Class being *ex-officio* President of the Board. To this Board is intrusted the general discipline of the student body. It sits as a court of justice; takes evidence, hears the accused in his own defence, deliberates and decides the case. Their verdict is then referred to the President and University Faculty as a higher court. It is usual for the verdict to be sustained as received, or with some slight modification.

It seems obvious that the honor system, when properly maintained, is a great advantage in every way. The very fact that the student is assumed to be a man of truth and honor, and is to be governed by a system, the foundation of which is truth, and further that every student is expected to contribute his part in maintaining this standard, must be in itself elevating in tendency. In fact, in Tulane, the lapses have all occurred in the lower classes. The feeling of the responsibility resting upon the students when they vote for the men who they know are to be their judges, should be something of a training for the exercise of the franchise later on, as citizens. It is interesting, too, to note the growth in steadiness and force of those into whose hands the discipline of their fellow students has been entrusted. Such experience, it would seem, should be of value in preparing men

for positions of graver responsibility in later life.

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THE sudden and alarming illness of Dr. James O. Murray, Dean of the University, Princeton, has been a cause of sorrow, not only to the Faculty and undergraduates, but to Princeton men all over the country. He is undoubtedly and has been for many years, the best loved man in Princeton. And he has won this general affection by a conscientious performance of the most unpopular kind of duties. He is Princeton's first dean. Since his appointment to the office, in 1883, he has been the minister of even-handed justice, managing the disciplinary business of the university with a firmness which offenders themselves could not rebel against, because the dean was always kind and tactful. He has had many delicate tasks to perform and many sad ones. But he has already reaped a reward in having set the standard of his office, won the complete respect of his colleagues and conquered the hearts of all the men who have been graduated during his term of service. Besides his disciplinary work Dr. Murray has been the most frequent visitor of sick students, the originator and chief manager of the infirmary, the chairman of many committees, head professor of the English department, and, with President Patton, the principal chapel preacher.

It may well be questioned whether the almost unlimited choice of electives in senior year is not an evil. The Princeton senior selects his thirteen or fourteen hours a week of lectures and recitations from a list of courses that are perfectly overwhelming in their number and diversity. The only course he is required to take is one of two hours a week in ethics, throughout the second term. Apart from this there is no official guidance or limitation of his selection, except in a few instances where

a senior course is the continuation of a junior course. There is nothing to hinder a scatter-brained man from pursuing at the same time histology, metaphysics, political economy, art, the theory of functions, English common law and Oriental language. The danger is not, as was originally feared, that students attempt to specialize too completely or too early. It is rather that they are prone to elect incongruous subjects. There is also the patent fact, to which the authorities in most colleges shut their eyes for politeness' sake, that a large minority of the men deliberately choose subjects for which they know they have no earthly use, merely because the subjects, or the professors who teach them, are reputed to be easy. This is called snap-hunting. At Princeton it is not so generally practiced now as it was five or six years ago. Nevertheless there are many seniors and juniors who need the guidance, and in some cases, the compelling authority of a Faculty committee. As it is, the more judicious students in small classes, of from one to ten men, have the advantage of coming into close intellectual contact with their professors. Among the new courses this term are one in financial history, offered by Professor W. M. Daniels, and the history courses of Professor Paul van Dyke. It is worth notice that thirty-three seniors and juniors are studying Spanish.

A university fellowship in English Literature, yielding \$500 annually, has been founded by Mr. Charles Scribner, the New York publisher, who was graduated from Princeton in 1875. It is in memory of his father. The first award will be made this year. Graduates of not more than five years' standing, of all accredited American colleges, are eligible, and application should be made to the Registrar on or before May 15th.

The work of endowing and equipping seminaries in the university library has proceeded successfully of late, and the

classical seminary was formally opened the other day. Professor A. F. West is its director. During the last month the library has received several notable gifts of books, especially two collections by Mr. Cleveland H. Dodge, '79, of New York, and Mr. George A. Armour, '77, of Princeton.

M. Edouard Rod, the French critic, is to lecture in Princeton on March 23d and 24th, through the generosity of two trustees of the University, Mr. James W. Alexander, '60, and Mr. M. Taylor Pyne, '77. The beautiful French medal provided by the Baron Pierre de Coubertin, to be competed for in an annual debate in Whig Hall, was awarded this year to A. F. Weston, '99, of Mount Vernon, Maine.

A letter from the Rev. Clinton T. Wood, '92, from Capetown, announces the formation of the Princeton Alumni Association of South Africa. President Patton has been addressing the alumni at Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, Harrisburg and Newark.

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The last week has been given over to the meetings of the Alumnæ Association and of the Academic Committee. The latter is the official means of communication between the alumnæ and the College as it stands at any given moment. It is composed of seven of the alumnæ and meets at Bryn Mawr semi-annually at the end of each semester. At these semi-annual meetings all points of immediate or permanent interest to the career of the College and students are brought up for discussion; the committee sitting in consultation with the President alone and with the President and two members of the Faculty—this year Mr. Harkness and Dr. Andrews. With the President the committee discussed Mr. Frederick Law Olmsted's plans for the expansion of the College, particularly considering the more immediate necessary part of those plans—the new



residence building and library hall—the need for both of which is at present staring the College in the face. The committee is to lay several schemes for raising money before the alumnæ. Another point brought was the advisability of founding a research fellowship, a fellowship running consecutively through several years, say five, and enabling the student to successfully pursue some advanced piece of research. A fellowship for a single year has very often been found to be only an unsatisfactory interruption to serious work. It is to be hoped that the alumnæ can raise enough money year by year to try the experiment of a single five years.

With Dr. Andrews and Mr. Harkness, in conjunction with the President, the main point of interest was the question of college grades: Is the system at present in general use a good or bad one and shall it hold at Bryn Mawr? The committee handed in a report on the subject which gave the opinion of twenty-eight of the most important colleges in the country, testifying to the necessity not only of grading, but of announcing the grade to the student. Those of the committee who had been opposed to the grading system unanimously changed their opinion after having thus carefully worked out the question. The giving of a definite grade is found to be the right of a student after performing his work and the greatest practical use to the professor in testing the value of the work of his classes, there being no other effective means of sitting out the members of a class. It must be added that a grade report is almost indispensable in the recording offices of a college for purposes of reference, which is constantly being called for after the student leaves college. The committee finally discussed, with three representatives of the science faculty and one of the history department, the unsatisfactory results obtained, particularly in the matriculation examination of the students in science and

history, owing to inadequate school training in preparation for college. The matter was handed over to the faculty for consideration, some changes in the entrance requirements being proposed as a way to obviate the difficulty.

The Academic Committee is composed of the following alumnæ, of whom several are already known in the scholarly world: Miss Annie Crosby Emery, A.B., 1893; Ph.D., 1896; Miss M. F. Mason, A. B., 1892; Mrs. Henry Greenleaf Pearson, nee Winsor, A.B., 1893; Miss Martha G. Thomas, A.B., 1890; Miss Jane Louise Brownell, A.B., 1893; A.M., 1894; Miss Ruth Gentry, Ph.D., 1896; Miss Louise Sheffield Brownell, A.B., 1893; Ph.D., 1897; Miss Edith Hamilton, A.B. and A.M., 1894. Miss Emery is now Dean of Women in the University of Wisconsin, and Instructor in Greek and Latin, having taken her position in 1897. She was the holder of the Bryn Mawr European Fellowship in her class. Miss Gentry is now Instructor in Mathematics at Vassar. Miss Louise Sheffield Brownell is Warden of Sage College and Instructor in English at Correll, having, like Miss Emery, taken the position in 1897 and having previously held the European Fellowship of her class. Miss Hamilton, who was graduate European Fellow in 1895, on returning to America at once accepted the headship of the Bryn Mawr School in Baltimore, which position she has uninterruptedly held since that time.

The College has lately been presented with a new scholarship. Miss Maria Hopper, daughter of the late Edward Hopper, for many years senior member of the Philadelphia bar, has left in her will \$10,000 for the foundation of a scholarship at Bryn Mawr. This sum is left without restriction, all details of award being put into the hands of the Trustees. In all probability it will be made a resident undergraduate scholarship and awarded from year to year.

THE largest and most important piece of work which has been undertaken in years by the Harvard Faculty

### Harvard.

is that of revising the admission requirements to Harvard College and the Lawrence Scientific School. This work was first begun in the year 1894 and remains still uncompleted. New definitions of requirements and a preliminary statement in regard to conditions for admission to the Lawrence Scientific School were agreed upon in 1897. During the year 1897-98 the Faculty bent its energies to the determination of terms of admission to Harvard College. A set of new definitions was finally agreed upon. The definitions in some subjects, such as Physics and English, remain essentially as before. In other subjects, however, important changes have been made. Thus the definition of elementary Latin calls for a considerable increase in the minimum amount of preparation in this subject, since Latin poetry is prescribed. In French and German there has been at least a stiffening in the requirements. The elementary History requirements will demand more than the superficial study of the subject which has hitherto been sufficient. The new definition in Geometry unites Plane and Solid Geometry in one subject but has abridged each to the smallest possible limit. Certain new sciences, namely, Physiography, Astronomy, Meteorology and Anatomy, Physiology and Hygiene are added to the list of subjects usable for admission to Harvard College. The way in which the subjects defined were to be used for admission has caused the Harvard Faculty much thought and a final settlement of the matter has not yet been reached. The action of the Faculty so far, however, indicates that it is disposed to permit a less difficult substitute for Greek, one which will require about as much time as is demanded to meet the Greek requirement. In the past a candidate who omitted Greek must present, according to the estimate of certain

teachers, at least one half year more of work. The principal way in which a substitution for Greek may be rendered easier is by giving wider options in the subjects permitted for election. The Board of Overseers, however, while it sanctioned the definitions of requirements as formulated by the Faculty returned the scheme to the Faculty for further consideration in order that the amount of Algebra and History required in the new scheme may not be less than under the old plan of admission.

Certain other new subjects, namely, Zoölogy, Botany, Shopwork and Drawing have been added to the list of subjects usable for admission to the Lawrence Scientific School. It is also proposed to raise gradually the standard of admission of the Lawrence Scientific School until it is substantially equal to that for the College.

The Faculty, also stimulated by the Board of Overseers, is striving to get rid of the prescribed English courses given within the College. Several votes to that end have already been passed. High proficiency of a candidate, in elementary English gives him the right to try a second examination for exemption in Freshman English. A high grade in the course called English A will excuse the holder from prescribed Sophomore English. While a high grade in prescribed Junior English will excuse the holder from writing the third Junior forensic.

The policy of Harvard University towards athletics is clearly stated by President Eliot in his Annual Report just issued: "The policy of the University is to resist steadily the moral and physical evils which are easily developed in connection with intercollegiate sports; and to take all possible care that individual students be not injured through their own ignorance or lack of judgment. It is always to be put down to the credit of vigorous out-of-door sports that they tend to deliver young men from sloth, sensuality and luxury. The

principal benefit of athletics accrues to the hundreds of students who play wholesome games and take vigorous exercise without ever being heard of in intercollegiate contests."

In consequence of the rapid increase in the number of students enrolled in Harvard College one sometimes hears a fear expressed that the proportion of the teaching force to that of the student body cannot be maintained or if so only by the employment of too great a proportion of young and inexperienced men. President Eliot shows in his report that whereas the increase of students under the Faculty of Arts and Science is 3.9-fold in the last thirty years, that of the Faculty is 4.4-fold. While the Faculty has increased proportionately faster than the undergraduates, the average number of years of the Faculty out of College has decreased only seven-tenths of a year. Moreover the age of the teachers of Freshmen, Sophomores and Juniors is greater, while that of the Seniors is less than it was thirty years ago—a result undoubtedly due to the elective system now in operation.

Making gifts to a University whose financial management is so good as that of Harvard University continues to be regarded a privilege. The funds available for scholarships have been increased in the past two months by a gift of \$10,000 in memory of Christopher Minot Weld and of \$5,000 from Susan B. Lyman. Hon. T. Jefferson Coolidge gives \$5,000 for two yearly debating prizes. \$5,000 has been left to the Lawrence Scientific School in memory of Stuart Wadsworth Wheeler. The Library has been enriched by a gift from Mr. Abbott Lawrence Lowell of 40 sets of his "Government and Parties in Continental Europe" and by the gift of the philosophical library of O. B. Henshaw, who died at Camp Alger. The beautiful estate opposite the residence of President Eliot, the private fortune, and the rare library of Indo-Iranian and San-

skrit literature of the late Henry Clark Warren were all left to Harvard College. A new Professorship of Hygiene—to be the most richly endowed professorship in Harvard University—has just been announced as an anonymous gift.

According to the report of the Treasurer of Harvard University the gifts for capital account amounted in 1898 to \$1,146,000, while over \$90,000 more was received in gifts for immediate use. So wisely and cautiously have the funds of Harvard University been invested by Mr. Hooper, who was the Treasurer of Harvard University for the past twenty-two years that the gain on property bought by him has been \$1,000,000.

It is also interesting to note that the maximum salary of a professor at Harvard has just been raised \$500, while the President's salary has been increased by \$1,000.

Funds [have been appropriated and a site has been selected for an engineering building. The old college hospital has been remodelled for the convenience of the architectural department, while the old Carey building has been purchased by the University from the Athletic Association and, by means of funds left by Miss Roche, is now converted into a building suitable for the department of Mining and Metallurgy.

The Fogg Art Museum has been enriched by a collection of glassware from Phoenecian tombs, by a complete set of 71 plates of Turner's "Liber Studiorum" and by a gift of 12 photographic negatives of Hieropolis, by Professor Norton and of a white Greek Lekythos, by C. G. Loring. The Peabody Museum has acquired a set of models of permanent huts used by American Indians.

When authorized by the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, doctors of philosophy may offer half-courses which do not count towards a degree. Three such courses are to be given next term. Lieutenant Smith, a son-in-law of Admiral Sampson, will next term give a course in Military and



Naval Science. Dr. Cunningham, of Trinity College, Cambridge, England, will exchange courses with Professor Ashley, who is spending his Sabbatical in England. Professor Thayer is in Leipzig, editing a revised edition of the Bible. Professor Davis is in Cannes, France, for the winter and Professor Mark in Zurich. Professor J. H. Peirce is in St. Petersburg. Professor Lanman has been appointed to

represent the United States and the Smithsonian Institute in the International Congress of Orientalists which meets next fall in Rome. Mrs. M. Flemming has been appointed curator of astronomical photographs at the Harvard Observatory. She has done noted research in the determination of new stars, in the discovery of a law concerning variable stars, and in the study of stars of type V.

### Notes and Announcements.\*

ELBRIDGE S. BROOKS will issue very soon, through the press of Lothrop Publishing Company, *The Story of Our War with Spain*.

HENRY T. COATES & Co., Philadelphia, have in press, *The History of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company*, by William Bender Wilson in two octavo volumes with 273 illustrations.

A SECOND, revised and much enlarged edition of *The Elements of Practical Astronomy* by W. W. Campbell, Astronomer at the Lick Observatory, will be published shortly by The Macmillan Company.

*The Roman History of Appian of Alexandria*, has been translated from the Greek by Horace White, M.A., LL.D., and will be published in two volumes early in the spring by The Macmillan Company.

MESSRS. HENRY HOLT & Co. will publish this month *The Rapin*, a novel by Henry de Vere Stacpoole, author of *Pierrot*. Rapin is Parisian studio slang for a professed student of art who has neither the talent nor energy to succeed.

\* Publishers are requested to note that all literary announcements should be in the editor's hands not later than the 16th of the month. The subscription list of BOOK REVIEWS is one of 10,000 names. It circulates chiefly among the educational and professional classes and members of the book trade.

ONE of the most interesting of recent announcements comes in the shape of a uniform English edition of the books of Tolstoi in twenty volumes, to be edited by Mr. Nathan Haskell Dole, and published by Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons.

DODD, MEAD & Co.'s spring list embraces *Ruskin's Letters to Rossetti* and others of his contemporaries; a translation of Joubert's *Thoughts*; *Songs of the Rappahannock*, stories by Ira S. Dodd; and a new volume of poems by Paul Laurence Dunbar.

MESSRS. HENRY HOLT & Co. announce for immediate publication an *Elementary Algebra*, by George W. Evans, of the English High School, Boston. At each turn of the subject, the departure is made from problems, and the book contains an unusually large collection of new exercises.

FROM Doubleday & McClure Co. we are to have *The Fight for Santiago*, by Stephan Bonsal; *How to Plan the Home Grounds*, by S. Parsons; *Through the Turf Smoke*, Irish peasant stories by Seumas MacManus, and Dr. Maurice Jokai's *Hungarian Nabob*, translated by R. Nisbet Bain.

ONE of the daintiest little books of the season, is a selection of Elizabethan lyrics made by Mr. FitzRoy Carrington, illustrated with portraits of famous Elizabethans, printed with sixteenth-century spelling and typography, and entitled *The*

*Queen's Garland.* Mr. R. H. Russell is the publisher.

REV. E. H. HALL, formerly minister of the Unitarian church in Cambridge, has written a book of special interest to students of ecclesiastical history. It is entitled *Papias: A Study from the Second Century*. Mr. Hall is a fine scholar and an excellent writer. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. will publish his book.

M. F. MANSFIELD & A. WESSELS issue immediately *Studies of the Mind and Art of Robert Browning*, by James Frothingham; *Aubrey Beardsley*, by Arthur Symonds; *The Story of the West Indies*, by Arnold Kennedy; and *The Long, White Cloud* (New Zealand), by the Hon. William Pember Reeves.

*In Cuba with Shafter*, by Lieut.-Col. J. Miley of the General's staff; *A History of Yiddish Literature in the Nineteenth Century*, by Prof. Leo Wiener, of Harvard; and *The Orchestra and Orchestral Music*, by W. J. Henderson (in the "Music-Lover's Library") will be published by Charles Scribner's Sons.

MRS. CLARA LOUISE BURNHAM will soon publish through Houghton, Mifflin & Co. *A West Point Wooing and Other Stories*, a group of tales many of which relate to episodes of West Point life, with which Mrs. Burnham is evidently very familiar. It need not be said, though it is true, that these are love stories.

*The Theory of the Leisure Class*, an economic study in the evolution of institutions, by Thorstein B. Veblen, instructor in Political Economy and Managing Editor of the *Journal of Political Economy* in the University of Chicago, is the title of a book to be published at an early date by The Macmillan Company.

RICHARD LE GALLIENNE has written a novel called *Young Lives*, which Mr. Arrowsmith will publish early in March. It is an idealistic story of a group of young people in the provinces. He has also written for John Lane *The Worshipper of the Image*, a tragic fairy tale, which is described as a study of the artistic temperament.

THE MACMILLAN COMPANY announce the early publication of Professor H. Morse Stephens' second, revised and enlarged edition of his *Syllabus of European History, 1600-1890*, with bibliographies. To each lecture in the syllabus is appended a bibliography of authorities, secondary and primary, for the use of both students and teachers.

THE MACMILLAN COMPANY announce the early publication of *The Spirit of Organic Chemistry, An Introduction to the Current Literature of the Subject*, by Arthur Lachman, Ph.D., Professor of Chemistry in the University of Oregon, with an introduction by Paul Freer, Ph.D., Professor of General Chemistry in the University of Michigan.

*The Wire Cutters* is the name of a new novel by Mrs. M. E. M. Davis, which will shortly be issued from the Riverside Press. It is a story of Texas, and of an embroilment over the shutting of cattle from springs by wire fences. Mrs. Davis tells a better story now than when she wrote *Under the Man-Fig*, and that was distinctly a very good and very readable novel.

OSTROGORSKI'S *Democracy and the Organization of Political Parties* has been translated from the French by Frederick Clarke, formerly Taylorian Scholar in the University of Oxford. The work will contain an introduction by the Right Hon. James Bryce, M.P., author of *The American Commonwealth*, and will be published very shortly by The Macmillan Company.

MR. EDMUND SHERIDAN PURCELL'S *Cardinal Newman as Anglican and Catholic* will be published early in the spring by The Macmillan Company. The volume will contain portraits, and if we may draw conclusions from the same author's *Life of Cardinal Manning* which created so much discussion in 1897, his work on Cardinal Newman may be awaited with some interest.

A SERIES of four Child Life Readers by Etta Austin Blaisdell, Supervisor of Schools, Brocton, Mass., will be published at an early date by The Macmillan Company. Each volume will be profusely illustrated in line and color. The scope and

contents of the series may be gathered by the titles, which are: I. *Child Life*. II. *Child Life in Tale and Fable*. III. *Child Life in Many Lands*. IV. *Child Life in History*.

THE two final volumes [VII. and VIII.] of *Allbutt's System of Medicine* are announced for publication during the spring by The Macmillan Company. They will contain the completion of the account of the Diseases of the Circulatory System, Diseases of the Muscles, and the Diseases of the Nervous System, including Mental Diseases, also a series of short articles on the Diseases of the Skin, which will conclude the system.

*Life and Letters of Archbishop Benson* will be published early in the spring by The Macmillan Company. The volume is edited by the prelate's son, and will contain portraits and illustrations. The biography will necessarily embrace not only the history of the Anglican Church during the Archbishop's life, but also much of the inner history of public movements; and his relations with the brilliant men who have guided the affairs of England during the past half century.

THE new volumes announced for publication in the spring in Macmillan's Classical Series are *Selections from Plato*, edited by Lewis L. Forman, Ph.D., Instructor in Greek at Cornell University; *Selected Letters of Pliny*, edited by Elmer Truesdell Merrill, M.A., Professor of Latin Language and Literature at Wesleyan University; *Selections from the Greek Lyric Poets*, Vol. I.—*The Melic Poets*, edited by Herbert Weir Smyth, Ph.D., Professor of Greek at Bryn Mawr College.

*The Life of Edwin M. Stanton* which Houghton, Mifflin & Co. will publish in a few weeks, can hardly fail to be a very interesting work. Stanton was a very large figure in the war for the Union, and the fact that he was uncommonly brusque and inevitably made many enemies will certainly not detract from the interest of the biography. It is in two volumes, written with the full sanction of the Stanton family by Hon. George C. Gorham, for some years Secretary of the United States Senate.

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & Co., will publish in the near future Carlyle's letters to his younger sister, Mrs. Jane Hadding; a *Life of Thaddeus Stevens*, by Samuel W. McCall; a *Life of Edwin M. Stanton*, by George C. Gorham; *Fields, Factories and Workshops*, by Prince Peter Kropotkin; *A Federation of the World*, by Dr. Benjamin F. Trueblood; *Papias: A Study of the Second Century*, by the Rev. Edward H. Hall; *Everyday Butterflies*, by Samuel H. Scudder, and *Corn Plants*, by F. L. Sargent.

AN entirely new edition of the *Development and Character of Gothic Architecture*, by Charles Herbert Moore, Professor of Art at Harvard University, is announced by The Macmillan Company. There will be many new illustrations in the text, and a considerable number of full page plates reproduced by photographic process. There will be also a large amount of fresh material gathered at first hand from the monuments, and the book has been practically re-written by the incorporation of new matter.

MESSRS. SPON & CHAMBERLAIN announce the following new books: *Strains in Iron Work*, a course of eight lectures delivered before the Society of Engineers, by H. Adams, third edition; *Verbal Questions and Answers*, given at the Board of Trade examinations for Engineers, by A.R. Leask; *Watch Springing and Adjusting*: curves, compensation, manufacture of balance springs, non-magnetic material, gauges, observatory tests, by F. J. Britten; Rownson's *Iron and Merchants' Tables*, and *Memoranda Weights and Measures*; *Estate Fences*; their choice, construction and cost, by A. Vernon.

A TRANSLATION of M. Joseph Textes' study of the literary relations between France and England during the eighteenth century will be published shortly by The Macmillan Company. It is entitled *Jean Jacques Rousseau, and the Origins of the Cosmopolitan Spirit in Literature*; and the translator's name is J. W. Matthews. M. Texte's object has been to exhibit Rousseau as the man who has done the most to create in the French nation both the taste and the need for the literatures of the north. The book opens with a chapter upon the revocation of the Edict of



Nantes and the first migration of the French spirit.

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PROFESSOR EDWARD BRADFORD TITCHENER is preparing for publication early in the fall, *A Laboratory Manual of Experimental Psychology*, which will be published by The Macmillan Company. The work will be in two volumes and will detail an elementary course of laboratory work. The first volume will deal with qualitative analysis, the second with the exact measurement of mental processes. Each volume will be published in a student's and a teacher's edition, the former giving instructions as regards the conduct of experiments, control of introspection, etc., and the latter furnishing references, cognate questions and exercises, and standard results.

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THE MACMILLAN COMPANY will publish at an early date *An Elementary History of Greece from the Earliest Times to the death of Alexander the Great*; by C. Oman, M.A., F.S.A., Fellow of All Souls, and Lecturer at New College, Oxford. Students of history are already familiar with Mr. Oman's "History of Europe in the Dark Ages," and his "History of the Byzantine Empire." The present book is intended for beginners. Controversial topics and obscure *origines* have been as far as possible avoided, and the author has attempted to make the narrative as simple as is compatible with the need for clearness and accuracy. There are also many maps and plans, and full index

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*An Introduction to the Study of Literature* by Edwin Herbert Lewis, Ph.D., Associate Professor of English in the University of Chicago, has just been published by The Macmillan Company. Professor Lewis is already known to teachers of English by his "First book in writing English." This present volume is a collection of short masterpieces of modern literature designed for reading and study in the higher grades. It consists of a body of lyrics, ballads, essays and short stories, graded by careful experiment with some hundreds of students, and with all due regard to their expressed interests. Each section is opened with a critical introduction which will serve as a guide both to teacher and student.

In a volume of *West African Studies* Miss Mary Kingsley will very soon supplement the delightful volume of *Travels in West Africa* which was published a short time ago. The *Studies* deal with the early history of discovery and of trade in that interesting region, and with native methods of healing and of fishing, besides giving many further observations and speculations on the fascinating subject of Fetish. The book will contain also important chapters on the present and future prospects of trade in West Africa, with suggestions for the better administration of the country, and very valuable appendices on the Niger Delta by the Vicomte de Cardi, and on the opening of the Qua Ibo River by Mr. John Harford.

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MR. HENRY F. WATER's shrewd and almost "detective" face in the January number of the *New England Historical and Genealogical Register* will be welcome to the thousand readers of his "Genealogical Gleanings in England." The current instalment of these deals with Bromfield, Quinby (Quimby), Haskett (and Derby), Hedge, and other well-known New England connections. Mr. Hodge's notes on Roger Williams, endeavoring to fix the dates of his birth and death and the name of his wife, are good workmanship. The pedigrees of the namesake benefactor of Yale College, of the Hoar family and of the Plymouth Brewsters in the early generations, are also among the unusually substantial contents of this number.

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A SUPPLEMENT to the abridged edition of Bryce's *American Commonwealth* has been prepared under the title of *Outlines of Civil Government*, by F. H. Clark, Head of the Department of History at the Lowell High School, San Francisco. It will be published at an early date by The Macmillan Company.

It is the object of this book to supply additional information by means of documents printed entire or in abstract, by reference to other books easily accessible in school or public libraries, and by abstracts of general laws establishing county and township governments. Extensive references also are given on political history, and sets of supplementary questions intended to help the pupil to carry inquiry

further and to associate his study closely with his own experience.

THE Bodleian manuscript of Omar Khayyâm, discovered in 1856 by Professor Cowell, and transcribed by him, is the oldest codex of the poet as yet known, and dates from the year 1460. It has, furthermore, the special interest of being the manuscript upon which FitzGerald based his immortal poem. A photographic reproduction of this manuscript, with a transcript into modern Persian characters, a prose translation into English, a learned commentary, and a great variety of bibliographical and miscellaneous annotation, are all provided by Mr. Edward Heron Allen in *The Rubaiyât of Omar Khayyâm*, a sumptuous volume published in this country (in its second edition) by Messrs. L. C. Page & Co. It is a book that no Omarian can possibly spare from his collection.

LONGMANS, GREEN & Co, have in press or in preparation *Selections from the Sources: A Supplement to Text-books of English History*, b. c. 55-a. d. 1832, arranged and edited by Professor Charles W. Colby of McGill University; *The Life of William Morris*, by J. W. Mackail; *The Early Married Life of Maria Josepha, Lady Stanley from 1796*, edited by J. H. Adeane; the fourth and concluding volume (1660-1696) of *The Memoirs of the Verney Family*, by Margaret M. Verney; *A Handbook to French Art*, by Miss Rose G. Kingsley; *Wood and Garden: Notes and Thoughts, Practical and Critical, of a Working Amateur*, by Gertrude Jekyll; *A Text book of Theoretical Naval Architecture*, by Edward Lewis Attwood, Assistant Constructor, R. N.; and *Indian Philosophy*, by Max Müller.

AMONG the works promised for the coming season by the New Amsterdam Book Co. are *Dickens and his Illustrators*, by Frederick G. Kitton, containing twenty-two portraits and seventy original drawings, with sketches of each artist's career; *Twenty Years in the Near East*, by Arden G. Hulme Beaman; *British West Africa*, by Major A. F. Mockler-Ferryman; *The Downfall of the Derivishes*, by E. N. Bennett; *Two Native Narratives of the Indian Mutiny at Delhi*,

translated by the late Charles T. Metcalfe; *Annals of Eton College*, by Wasey Sterry; *Memoirs of Admiral the Right Hon. Sir Astley Cooper Key*, by Vice-Admiral P. H. Colomb; *The Canon Law in England*, by Professor F. W. Maitland; *Reading and Readers*, by Clifford Harrison, and *Dante's Garden*, by Rosamond Cotes.

AFTER passing through two editions in Germany, and having appeared in the Russian and Italian languages, Professor Max Verworn's great work, *General Physiology: an Outline of the Science of Life*, has now been edited and done into English by Dr. Frederic S. Lee, Professor of Physiology in Columbia University, and Messrs. Macmillan have the volume in readiness for immediate publication. Dr. Lee states in his preface to the work, "With Professor Verworn's consent, I have undertaken the arduous task of translating and editing the book—first with the hope that in its English form it may enable English speaking biologists and general scientific readers to realize more fully than before the wide scope of the science of physiology; and secondly because the book presents in a form convenient for the use of students suggestive and stimulating discussions of vital physiological questions." The work will be illustrated with 285 cuts.

MESSRS D. APPLETON & COMPANY'S recent publications include *Windyhaugh*, an important novel by Graham Travers, author of *Mona Maclean*; *The Cruise of the Cachalot, or Round the World after Sperm Whales*, by Frank T. Bullen, First Mate; *General Sherman*, by General M. F. Force, a new volume in the Great Commanders Series; *Puerto Rico and its Resources*, by Fred. A. Ober; *A History of Japanese Literature*, by W. G. Aston, a new volume in the Literature of the World Series; *The Story of the Cotton Plant*, by F. Wilkinson, and *The Story of Geographical Discovery*, by Joseph Jacobs, two new volumes in the Useful Story Series; *The Key of the Holy House*, a romance of old Antwerp, by Albert Lee; *A Writer of Books*, by George Paston; a new edition, revised and enlarged, of *The Scapegoat*, by Hall Caine, and new editions of *Núñez Spanish Readers*, and *Earthquakes and Other Earth Movements*, by John Milne.

THE MACMILLAN COMPANY have in press for early publication *The Government of Municipalities*, by the Hon. Dor-man B. Eaton, formerly Commissioner of the United States Civil Service.

The author has treated the subject theoretically in reference to American constitutions and the relations of the city to the State, and practically in the light of the experiences of both American and European cities. The causes of our municipal evils are set forth and the author has explained the organizations and methods which he thinks likely to be most effective for their removal. The question of Home Rule and the theory of an autocratic Mayor-alty are broadly treated. Both the actual and the true relations of political parties to city government are set forth, and it is shown by what means parties have gained an unjustifiable control of American cities. The relation of Tam-many politics to the government of New York City is very fully treated, as is also the new charter of Greater New York.

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*The Life and Remains of Rev. R. H. Quick* have been edited by Mr. Francis Starr, the editor of the *Journal of Education* (England), and will be published by The Macmillan Company shortly. This noted educator, schoolmaster and writer was the first of modern English writers to succeed in making a book on education readable and at the same time sober and rational, and the secret of his success was that he criticized past theories and methods by the light of living experience. Besides numerous pedagogical papers and pamphlets, dealing mainly with the training of teachers and methods of teaching, he edited Locke's "Thoughts Concerning Education," and reprinted with introduction Mulcaster's "Positions." His article on Froebel in the *Encyclopædia Britannica* was published separately. He was Dr. Merriman's right hand in the organization of the first successful public school for the middle classes in England. His was a long life, active in all that interests the student of educational work and progress.

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*The Trail of the Gold Seekers* is the title of a new book by Mr. Hamlin Garland, which The Macmillan Company will publish in June. It is the literary result of his trip over the trail last year when he

led a pack-train from Ashcroft, British Columbia, to the Stickeen river, and afterwards joined the miners' stampede for the Atlin Lake country. The same firm also announce that they will publish in March a new edition of *The Rose of Dutcher's Coolly*, revised by the author, and with an additional final chapter. Mr. Garland has changed the spelling of the last word of this title so that it will henceforth run *The Rose of Dutcher's Coule*. A new edition of *Main Travelled Roads* with some added stories will be brought out in April, and in May the same publishers will bring out, with the addition of some stories and about ten of his most popular dialect poems, a new edition of Mr. Hamlin Garland's *Prairie Folks*. The Macmillan Company also announce that in October they will publish another new book by Mr. Garland which will be called *Boy Life on the Prairie*.

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THE Maryland Geological Survey has issued its second volume, containing several scientific papers which add largely to the economic and historical knowledge of the State. To the "Report on the Building and Decorative Stones of Maryland," Professor George P. Merrill contributes a chapter on the physical, chemical and economic properties of building-stones which will be of value to quarriers and contractors. A more detailed study of the character and distribution of Maryland building-stones, together with a history of the quarrying industry, by Dr. E. B. Mathews, embodies the result of careful investigations in the field and in the laboratory. This paper is illustrated by numerous colored heliotypes which reproduce very vividly the characteristic appearance of the more important stones. The "Report on the Cartography of Maryland" consists of two sections. That on the aims and methods of cartography, by Henry Gannett, comprises a complete digest of topographical methods. Dr. Mathews's paper on the maps and map-makers of Maryland contains reproductions of some of the early maps, and reveals many interesting facts regarding physiographic changes which have occurred in historic times along the Chesapeake and Atlantic coastline. All the illustrations and maps are of a high order of excellence, and the book as a whole makes a most attractive appearance.



*Jesus Delaney* is the title of a novel by Joseph Gordon Donnelly, which will be published early in the spring by The Macmillan Company. It is a strange tragedy-comedy and is related by a man who has made a fortune on "change" in Chicago, and who, inflamed with missionary zeal, uses his wealth to support a mission in Mexico. While working down there his servant is the young convert Jesus Delaney. Delaney is a component of Spanish, Indian and Irish blood and has been educated in a northern college. Art, emotion, love burst the bonds which have been tied round him by the cold evangelical teaching, and his heredity proves too powerful for his religious environment. The juxtaposition of so much that is noble and so much that is mean in the mission has enabled the author to make some striking characterizations. Incidentally a very interesting view is obtained of the relations between Catholic and Methodist missionaries in some parts of Mexico. The tragical comedy of Jesus Delaney's life hinges on the complexity of his heredity and makes the story one which it is difficult to lay down.

*Hugh Gwyeth, a Roundhead Cavalier*, by Beulah Marie Dix, will be shortly published by The Macmillan Company. It is a stirring novel of war and adventure. The period is that of Charles I., as the title shows. This title, by the way, refers to the fact that the hero when a boy is close cropped like a Roundhead, although he fights on the King's side. Hugh Gwyeth is introduced to us when sixteen years of age, and is living with Roundhead's uncles and cousins when he learns that his father, whom he has never seen, is a captain in the ranks of the King. The youth leaves this home to join his father, but as circumstances conspire to make the father think his son low spirited and a coward, he repulses him with contumely. Hugh, however, proves his courage in duel and battle and is finally reconciled with his father. The love story which runs through the adventure adds its romantic background. The characters of the story are clear-cut, well sustained and with interesting individualities, while the novel itself is emphatically one of action and incident. Its atmosphere, its color, and phrasing, all belong to those great years in English history which witnessed the

struggle between Cromwellian and Stuart forces.

THE Hon. Carroll D. Wright, the United States Commissioner of Labor, is preparing a special American edition of *The Statesman's Year Book* to be issued in March, 1899, by The Macmillan Company. The statistical and historical material which has hitherto made this annual so indispensable will, as usual, be brought up to date by the European editors in so far as it relates to the rest of the world. The Hon. Carroll D. Wright has undertaken the complete enlargement and revision of the details relating to the United States. Heretofore the *Year Book* has contained but few pages of matter relating to the United States. It is now proposed to completely revise and greatly enlarge the chapters on the United States, so as to include all official information the public man, writer, or speaker may require. Among other data there will appear those of the personnel of Congress and of the Federal and State governments, Finances, Population, Immigration, Production and Industry, Congress, the Army and Navy, Commerce, Diplomatic Officials, both of the United States and of foreign countries, Universities, Colleges and Schools, Shipping and Navigation, Civil Service, Public Domain, Bankruptcy, Insurance, Politics, Votes, Pensions, Patents, Liquor Traffic and the facts relating to many other timely topics. In this edition it will be a complete "vade mecum" for every American public man, while retaining all the material relating to the rest of the world which has hitherto made it indispensable.

THE American Economic Association has published (through the Macmillan Co.) the first of its studies for 1899, containing the notable presidential address of Professor Hadley, on the "Relation between Economics and Politics," and the reports of two committees, on currency reform and on the twelfth census. All deserve careful attention, and give evidence of the useful activity of the Association. The Report on Currency Reform is a temperate and careful statement, by a body of competent specialists, of the reasons why reform is needed, and of the direction in which it should proceed; and, without obtruding any pet plan of its own, gives

advice which, alas, the average congressman is too apt to disregard. Yet every such judicial statement of the needs of the case has its effect on public opinion, and serves to strengthen the slow-gathering convictions of the half-informed legislator. The Report of the Committee on the Twelfth Census is a more elaborate production, and criticises in detail the methods of our overgrown census. A reasonable pruning of the scope of the census is generally advocated, and the familiar and sensible recommendation for the establishment of a permanent census bureau is repeated. We observe that the complete reports by the various experts (some twenty in number) who examined for this committee the several divisions of the census, are to be published in full as one of the larger monographs of the Association. The volume so made up will be a mine for all who have occasion to use the census volumes, and will command attention among the official compilers of statistics the world over.—*Nation*.

AMONG the books to be published in the spring by Little, Brown & Co. are two American novels, *Each Life Unfulfilled*, by Anna Chapin Ray, author of *Teddy: Ner Book*, etc., and *The Kinship of Souls*, by Rev. Reuben Thomas; a new historical romance of the time of Henry of Navarre, by William Henry Johnson, author of *The Kings Henchman*, entitled *King or Knave, which Wins?*; *In Vain*, by Henry Sienkiewicz, author of *Quo Vadis*, translated from the Polish by Jeremiah Curtin; *Pastor Naudé's Young Wife*, translated from the French of Edouard Rod, by Bradley Gilman; a translation of Victor Charbonnel's work *La Volonté de Vivre*, by Miss E. Whitney, with an introduction by Lilian Whiting, author of *The World Beautiful*; a new edition of Lilian Whiting's poems *From Dreamland Sent*, with additional verses; *The Nabob*, translated from the French of Alphonse Daudet, by George Burnham Ives, with an introduction by Brander Matthews; three volumes in the new Collected Library Edition of the works of Edward Everett Hale; *A Boy in the Peninsular War: The Services, Adventures and Experiences of Robert Blakeney, Subaltern in the 28th Regiment*, An autobiography, edited by Julian Sturgis; a new edition of Captain Mahan's *Life of Nelson*; *Stars and Telescopes*, a

*Handbook of Popular Astronomy*, by David P. Todd; *The Miracles of Antichrist*, a new book from the Swedish of Selma Lagerlöf, author of *The Story of Gösta Berling*, translated by Pauline Bancroft Flach; also a new edition of Katharine Prescott Wormeley's translations of Balzac *The Comédie Humaine*, to include new material and nearly one hundred photogravure plates by French artists; new editions of Anna Bowman Dodd's *Cathedral Days, a Tour in Southern England*, and the same author's *Three Normandy Inns*.

G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS announce the publication of a new quarterly journal devoted to the interests of Anthropology. This periodical, which has been established under the auspices of Section H of the American Association for the Advancement of Science (to which section is given over the study of anthropology), will be issued under the title of *The American Anthropologist (New Series)*. It will be addressed to the general reader, as well as to the specialist in the study of man; every effort will be made to render it representative of the science of anthropology, and especially of anthropology in America. The divisions of the journal will include:

(1) Original papers of high grade, pertaining to all parts of the domain of anthropology. (2) Briefer contributions on anthropological subjects, including discussion and correspondence. (3) Reviews of anthropologic literature. (4) A current bibliography of anthropology. (5) Minor notes and news.

Each number will contain 200 octavo pages, and will be fully illustrated. The subscription price per year will be \$4 00; the price of single numbers will be \$1.25.

The Board of Editors has been selected from among the most distinguished American authorities upon anthropology. It will comprise: Dr. Frank Baker, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.; Dr. Franz Boas, American Museum of Natural History, New York; Dr. Daniel G. Brinton, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.; Dr. George M. Dawson, Geological Survey of Canada, Ottawa; Dr. George A. Dorsey, Field Columbian Museum, Chicago, Ill.; Professor William H. Holmes, U. S. National Museum, Washington, D. C.; Major J. F. Powell,

Bureau of American Ethnology, Washington, D. C.; Professor Frederic W. Putnam, Peabody Museum, Cambridge, Mass.; Secretary and Managing Editor, F. W. Hodge, 1333 "F" Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

*The Gospel for a World of Sin* is the title of the new book by Dr. Henry Van Dyke. It will be published at an early date by The Macmillan Company, and is intended to be in a certain sense a sequel to *The Gospel for an Age of Doubt*, of which a sixth and revised edition was published in October, 1898. The previous book was written from the standpoint of sympathy with the honest doubt of the present day. It was an attempt to find an answer to the questioning spirit of modern times in the person of Christ as a fact in history and a living force in spiritual experience. This real person, presented as the human life of God, is the strongest evidence of the everlasting reality of religion. His character and teachings bring us within sight of a practical solution of the most difficult problems of faith. But one element in the person of Christ which gives Him power to dissolve doubts is the great attraction which flows from Him as the Saviour of sinners. The limitations of space forbade the full development of this thought in the first volume. It is from this point that the second volume proceeds.

It speaks of Christ as the divine answer, not merely to the doubts which trouble the present age, but also to the sense of sin which troubles all the ages and demands through all the world a real reconciliation of sinful humanity to the holy God. The book deals with the actual human need of a deliverer from sin, not as a theory, but as a fact. It shows that the claim of Jesus to be able to meet this actual need is an essential element of His offer of Himself as the Christ. It presents the great act of a perfect sacrifice for sin as an indispensable part of the human life of God. It finds the center of religion in Christ, and the center of Christ's mission in the cross. It tries to interpret the meaning of the atonement in the simple language of human experience. It is a restatement of the old truth that the perfect Son of Man is "the lamb of God that taketh away the sin of the world;" and

it points to this truth as the vital gospel which a world of sin will always need.

MESSRS. G. P. PUTMANS SONS' spring list includes *Historic Towns of the Middle States*, uniform with *Historic Towns of New England*. Edited by Rev. Lyman P. Powell. This volume will cover the following subjects: Albany, Kingston, Newburgh, Saratoga, Pittsburg, Tarrytown, Philadelphia, Princeton, Wilmington, Schenectady, Brooklyn, New York. *History of the Territorial Expansion of the United States*, by Charles Henry Butler. *History of the People of the Netherlands*, by Professor P. J. Blok, of the University of Leyden, translated by Ruth Putnam. Second volume. *The Civil War on the Border*, by Wiley J. Britton. Part II. The continuation of the *Writings of James Monroe*, edited by S. M. Hamilton. *The Writings of James Madison*, edited by Gaillard Hunt, of the Department of State. The sixth and concluding volume of *The Writings of Rufus King*, edited by Dr. Charles R. King. The tenth and concluding volume of *The Writings of Thomas Jefferson*, edited by Paul L. Ford. *Bismarck and the New German Empire*, by J. W. Headlam. *Oliver Cromwell and the Rule of the English Puritan*, by Charles Firth. *The Story of the People of England in the Nineteenth Century*, by Justin McCarthy, M.P., author of *A History of Our Own Times*, *Life of Sir Robert Peel*, *The Story of Gladstone's Life*, etc. In 2 vols., Nos. 53 and 54 in *The Story of the Nations Series*. Fully illustrated. *The West Indies*. A History of the Islands of the West Indian Archipelago, together with an Account of their Physical Characteristics, Natural Resources, and Present Condition, by Amos Kidder Fiske, A.M., author of *The Jewish Scriptures*, *The Myths of Israel*, etc. *The Story of China*, by Robert K. Douglas, of the British Museum. *The Story of Austria*, the Home of the Hapsburg Dynasty, from 1282 to the Present Day, by Sidney Whitman. *The Life of George Borrow*. The Life, Writings, and Correspondence of George Borrow, 1803-1881, author of *The Bible in Spain*, *Lavengro*, etc., based on Official and other Authentic Sources, by William I. Knapp, Ph.D., LL.D. *A Life of Paul Jones*. Fully illustrated and embodying material not before presented, by James Barnes. *The Law*



and *History of Copyright in Books*, by Augustine Birrell, Q. C. *The United States Naval Academy*. A sketch of its history, with a full analysis of the character of its present work and of its relations to the navy and the community, by Park Benjamin. Illustrated. In the Science Series the next volume will be *Volcanoes: Their Structure and Significance*, by T. G. Bonney, D.Sc., LL.D., F.R.S., Professor of Geology at University College, London. No. 5 in the *Science Series*. Illustrated. *Roman Africa*. Archaeological Walks in Algiers and Tunis, by Gaston Boissier, author of *Cicero and His Friends*, *Rome and Pompeii*, *The Country of Horace and Virgil*. Authorized English Version by Arabella Ward. With 4 maps. *Industrial Cuba*, by Robert P. Porter. *Proportion and Harmony in Line and in Color*, by George L. Raymond (author of *Poetry as a Representative Art*, *The Genesis of Art Form*, etc.). *A Junior Course in Practical Zoology*, by Marshall and Hurst. Fifth edi-

tion, revised and enlarged. *Our Insect Friends and Foes*. Fully illustrated, by Belle S. Cragin. *Nature Studies in Berkshire*. Illustrated by reproductions in photogravure of nature photographs, by the Rev. W. Coleman Adams. *Ornamental Shrubs*, by Lucius D. Davis. Fully illustrated. *Miss Cayley's Adventures*, by Grant Allen. Illustrated. *The Children of the Mist*, by Eden Phillpotts. *John Marmaduke: A Romance of the time of Cromwell*, by S. H. Church. New and cheaper edition. *Lone Pine*, a story of adventure on the Prairies of the Southwest, by R. B. Townsend. *Shakespeare in France*, by J. Jusserand, author of *English Wayfaring Life*, etc. *A Study of Wagner*, by Ernest Newman. *Dante Interpreted for Students*, by E. Wilson. With original translations from *The Inferno*. *The New Far East*. A study of present political conditions and prospects, by Arthur Diosy. *Islam in Africa*, by the Rev. Anson P. Atterbury, D.D.

## Reviews.

### GENERAL LITERATURE.

*The Story of France*. From the Earliest Times to the Consulate of Napoleon Bonaparte. Vol. I. Vol. II. in press. The Macmillan Company.

"There is ample room for a work written on the lines which Mr. Watson has laid down for himself, for his purpose is to give a clear narrative of the gradual development of a great people, with no attempt to fill in every detail. \* \* \*

"Mr. Watson has not only done a work that was worth the doing, but he has done it, for the most part, exceedingly well \* \* \*

"He has given us a highly interesting book upon one of the most fascinating themes of history, an historical drama of which the interest steadily grows from the humble beginning of the nation to the consummation. \* \* \*

"We shall look with great interest for the publication of the description of the tragic events of the reign of Louis XVI. and the yet more thrilling events that followed the King's decapitation, assured that the story will be well and impressively taught. \* \* \*

"Mr. Watson is lively, alert and forcible. If Homer has been said sometimes to nod, we have not come across a sentence that evidences any similar weakness on the part of the author in the volume before us. \* \* \*

"*The Story of France* is the fruit of great research, and is a conscientious and thoroughly readable presentation of a great theme. The lessons it teaches are many and beyond price, and it will be well for humanity if the world masters them."—*Literature*.

*A History of English Romanticism in the Eighteenth Century*. By Henry A. Beers. Henry Holt and Company.

A study of the literary movement upon which Professor Beers has devoted so much scholarly labor is not without its strong bearing upon contemporary letters. "In modern times," says Boyesen, "romanticism has been placed in opposition to what is called realism \* \* \*. One fundamental note all romanticism has in common, and that is a deep disgust with the world as it is, and a desire to depict in literature something that is claimed to be nobler and better." As far, then, as mere opposition to romanticism is concerned, the realism of Zola and his followers stands now where the periwigged classicism of Pope stood nearly two hundred years ago, and the romantic revolt of that period has more than an historical interest to the modern observer of literary tendencies.

Professor Beers tells the story of the romantic

movement in English literature which began in contention with the Augustans of Queen Anne, and concludes his work at the beginning of the present century. The author presents in himself a rare combination—a scholarly and historical knowledge, which places at his command a seemingly inexhaustible fund of literary data, and a keen and appreciative taste. The style of the book is happily easy, and a certain characteristic humor runs pleasantly between many of the lines. The author is always interesting and lucid, his analyses are clear and profound, and his lighter details of literary happenings are often delightfully amusing. The book is a notable example of the best type of unpedantic literary scholarship, and that it lacks a certain unity of purpose is due, doubtless, to the agreeable fact that it is to have a successor which will bring Professor Beers' study down to the present day. —*Literature.*

*Modern Reader's Bible. Children's Series. Bible Stories (Old Testament).* Edited with an Introduction and Notes, by Richard G. Moulton, M.A., (Camb.), Ph.D. (Penn.), Professor of Literature in English in the University of Chicago. The Macmillan Company.

As in the other volumes of *The Modern Reader's Bible*, the author has followed the Revised Version with frequent substitutions or margin for text. The volume is arranged according to the natural divisions of Bible History: Genesis, The Exodus, The Judges, The Kings and Prophets, The Exile and Return. Each period is represented by its most important stories; the purpose of the introduction and notes to each section is to weave all together by indicating briefly the bearing of each story on the general history. Although this volume is announced as the first in a Children's Series of the *Modern Reader's Bible*, it is not intended for children alone. In fact its relation to the previous volumes of the History Series is practically the same as that existing between the volume of "Select Masterpieces of Biblical Literature" and the Bible as a whole. The volumes, of which this is the first, form a foundation for the study of Bible history. They will be found most useful in the home and the Sunday-school, and also in general reading. The notes and introductions are full and complete as in previous volumes. —*Presbyterian Review.*

*John Adams, the Statesman of the American Revolution.* With other Essays and Addresses, historical and literary. By Mellen Chamberlain. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

Under the editorial supervision of Mr. Lind say Swift, Judge Chamberlain has here brought together a selection of the more important papers and addresses prepared by him for various occasions during the last fifteen years. With two or three exceptions, they deal with

subjects in American history and biography, in both of which fields the author has long been a recognized authority. While they by no means represent the sum of Judge Chamberlain's work as a scholar, they serve to exhibit his principles and methods, and his views of the proper standpoint from which to interpret American history. But the invariable citation of chapter and verse in support of his statements, and the constant evidence that his knowledge is based upon first-hand research, give to his historical writings a high and permanent value, and invest his conclusions with a soundness, a freshness and a defensibility to which a less exacting worker could not attain. Add to this power of intelligent and patient labor the mental equipment of a trained lawyer and experienced judge, and a clear and forcible style, and we have a scholar whose work, though not large in amount, combines with singular success industrious search for facts, skill and fairness in weighing evidence, and attractiveness of literary form. Of such qualities American historical scholarship can never have too much. —*Nation.*

*Modern Political Institutions.* By Simeon E. Baldwin. Boston, Little, Brown & Co.

Although this book is made up largely of addresses delivered before various associations, it has a sufficient unity of purpose. According to the author's use of the term, modern political institutions are those "which became such by the recognition and approval of our own century, or are contending for that of the twentieth." Chief among these he reckons the foundation of all government on the consent of a majority of the people, religious liberty, the written constitution as the supreme law, the combination of political absolutism with democracy, the regulation of succession to the dead in the interest of the state, international arbitration, and the Monroe Doctrine. To these are added some institutions of a legal rather than political character, and certain general propositions which have a rather remote connection with institutions of any kind. It is at least doubtful if the Monroe doctrine can be properly described as a political institution; it might now, perhaps, be properly considered in the essay on "The Decadence of the Legal Fiction." Nor is it apparent why the assertion by the Government of a claim to share in the property of decedents should be regarded as anything modern; and the combination of political absolutism with democracy was familiar to Aristotle. —*Nation.*

*Spanish Literature.* By James Fitzmaurice Kelly. Appleton & Co.

The need of an English history of Spanish literature, authoritative and up-to-date, has long been felt, for the want has been but imperfectly supplied by Mr. Butler Clarke's manual and by Mr. David Hanna's volume upon "The Later Renaissance." As for Ticknor, while that

monumental work is not likely to be wholly displaced for a long time, it must be admitted that it is very defective in the light of later research. The need is now supplied, as far as a single volume of moderate dimensions can supply it by the *Spanish Literature* written for the series of "Literatures of the World" (Appleton) by Mr. James Fitzmaurice Kelly, of all living English writers the most competent to prepare such a book. This accomplished Spanish scholar and Cervantist not only knows his subject, but he has also the literary faculty required to make thoroughly interesting reading of such a manual, in which latter respect his volume does not derogate from the high standard already set for this series by Dr. Garnett and Professor Dowden. —*Dial*.

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*Through Asia.* By Sven Hedin. Illustrated. New York, Harper and Brothers. 2 vols.

Right in the heart of Asia, where Britain, Russia and China stretch encroaching fingers towards a possible meeting, lies the mysterious tract of country passed over in half a page in our geography books, and omitted, except in vague and general outline, from our atlases. It is a region about which people have inquired little. North and South have been eagerly explored; the Pole and Sahara are brought, so to speak, to our doors. But the centuries have passed with but few attempts to penetrate the core of the mysterious East. There is something about the very name of Khotan, of the Pamirs, of Mus tagh ata, which tickles the imagination, and we confess to something of a superstitious thrill in opening Dr. Sven Hedin's book. For if the hidden Lama is to be unveiled, surely we have a right to expect portents. But what do we find? That Dr. Hedin visited the Temple of the Ten Thousand Images and "had tea" with the "Living Buddha!" Yet that was a mere incident, disposed of in a few lines of a book whose every page is alive with serious interest.

Dr. Hedin has plenty of humor, and of good humor, but his book is one to be taken seriously. He has traversed thousands of miles where no European had ever before set foot; his adventures and experiences have been in themselves extraordinary, and his discoveries of far-reaching importance; but perhaps the charm of the book lies, as much as anywhere else, in the writer's art of telling his story simply and unaffectedly and of keeping the warm human interest alive from first to last. We have never read a more fascinating or a more thrilling travel book. The descriptions of the various attempts to scale the Mus-tagh-ata, of the wonderful scenic effects, of the mental and physical sensations of the traveller, and the grand invincibility of the Father of the Ice Mountains, are enough to set the nerves a-tingling in the bare reading. \* \* \* The book is one of those that one sits up late to finish, that tempt one to forget engagements and neglect duties. These are its

dangers, but they are such that most of us willingly brave. Those who let the book pass unread will have missed an exceptional pleasure.—*Bookman*.

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*The Maine.* An Account of Her Destruction in Havana Harbor. The Personal Narrative of Capt. Chas. D. Sigsbee, United States Navy. Decorated covers. Illustrated. 8vo. The Century Company.

Probably no single event exercised so powerful an influence in precipitating the late war as the destruction of the battleship "Maine." On this account, therefore, if for no other reason, Capt. Sigsbee's personal narrative of the events bearing on the great catastrophe is sure to excite the liveliest interest, and especially so since the book issues from the press within a fortnight of the first anniversary of that memorable February 15th. The clear, straightforward story of Capt. Sigsbee, his careful noting of all essential details of the vessel's reception by the Spaniards in Havana, of the explosion, and of the subsequent work of the wreckers and the court of inquiry, must be recognized as constituting a statement of the highest possible authority, while the appended copies of Ensign Powelson's report on the cause of the explosion and of the findings of the American and Spanish courts of inquiry render the book additionally valuable for historic reference.—*Times*, New York.

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*The Life of Henry Drummond.* By George Adam Smith. Doubleday & McClure Company.

So unusual a career as that of the late Professor Drummond demands an exceptional biography. Dr. George Adam Smith, the eminent theologian of Free Church College, Glasgow, was chosen by the family and friends of Professor Drummond as the authorized biographer, and to him were intrusted all the papers, journals and letters that Professor Drummond left. It could hardly be expected that a biographer in full sympathy with Drummond's work as an evangelist would be able to give a picture of the man that should be wholly satisfactory to the scientist. To accomplish this, it would be almost necessary to have a duplication of Drummond's remarkable personality in his biographer. But, while Dr. Smith may have had less appreciation of the scientific than of the evangelistic side of Drummond, he has certainly shown excellent judgment in the selection of materials for the present volume. While he devotes much space to the great evangelical movements in which Drummond was so commanding a figure, Dr. Smith is more concerned to bring his readers into touch with Drummond himself as a man of intensely human interests and far-reaching sympathies. Even the admirers of Drummond's writings—and they are numbered by the million—will find in this biography a revelation of the real Drummond which will fascinate them even



more. We should not close this brief notice without mentioning those features of the book that have special interest for the American reader. Drummond's diary of his expedition to the Rocky Mountains, and his chapter on the wonderful campaign among the American colleges in 1887 are both illuminating and inspiring.—*Review of Reviews*.

*The American Revolution.* Part I.—1766–1776. By the Right Hon. Sir George Otto Trevelyan, Bart., author of "The Life and Letters of Lord Macaulay" and "The Early History of Charles James Fox." Longmans, Green & Co.

Beyond any study of the American Revolution yet written, this opening volume of Sir George Trevelyan's history traces that momentous conflict back to its root in the animosities, prejudices, interests and general personal responsibility of a comparatively small circle of influential men in the British Government. It is this aspect of the history we have in mind when we speak of it as a personal history of the American Revolution. Some great wars, perhaps for the honor of mankind we should say most great wars, have their origin in causes which lie deep in the nature of the case, and are the outgrowth of differences in the habits, customs, interests or physical conditions of the people. The point in Sir George Trevelyan's history is that no such rooted differences lay behind the American Revolution, that it had no such causes as were incapable of rational adjustment, and that what differences there were arose in the incompetence, arrogance and blundering insensibility of English officials, and at any time down to Hunker Hill and the evacuation of Boston might have been settled without the rupture of relations with the Crown, by the conversion of the King, Parliament and Government to a rational view of the situation. \* \* \* The present volume ends with the evacuation of Boston, June, 1776. The lines on which the war was to be carried on and the American resistance developed were by this time distinctly laid down, and the ultimate issue of the struggle is plainly seen. Nothing could be more finely done than Sir George Trevelyan's development of the forces engaged, and especially of the self-reliant, sturdy, but high-minded and conscientious individualism which made the Americans right, in the first place, and unconquerable in the next. His sketches of John Adams, Franklin, General Putnam and of Washington add something new and which we could not afford to miss in the great mass or portraiture already in existence, while as to the colonial life, homes and training of New England, few among our living writers know it as well and none know it better. \* \* \*

We most earnestly hope that the recognition extended to this volume will encourage the author to carry forward his work in a second, as he intimates he may.—*Independent*.

*The Story of the Mind.* By James Mark Baldwin. D. Appleton & Co.

For a clear and concise presentation of the framework of psychology and its basal truths, the *Story of the Mind* may be commended. Although the space afforded is only that of a bird's-eye view, no skeleton bristling with technical terms confronts us, but an attractive and well-furnished structure with glimpses of various divisions that tempt us to further examination. The text is simply and charmingly written, and may induce many to search the recesses of psychology, who, under a less skillful guide, would be frightened away. A bibliography at the end of the volume supplies what other direction may be needed for more advanced study.—*Popular Science Monthly*.

*The History of Mankind.* By Professor Friedrich Ratzel. Translated from the Second German Edition by A. J. Butler, M.A., with Introduction by E. B. Tyler, D.C.L., F.R.S. With Colored Plates, Maps and Illustrations. (Three Vols., large 8vo.) Macmillan Company.

The first German edition of this work was published in 1885–88, and became known at once as a standard guide to the study of man and his civilization under the German title of Ratzel's *Völkerkunde*. The first volume of this English translation appeared in 1896, and its progress has been noted in our columns to its completion in Volume III. This translation is from the second edition of 1894–95, which was revised and condensed about one-third. The illustrations in the volume are very numerous and are introduced to serve a special purpose in developing the history which no verbal description could perform as well. The work has vindicated its place in the best class of popular illustrated books and as having a solid foundation in accurate and thorough anthropological study. In a science which is making such rapid advances as anthropology, five years is a long time, and it would be a rash man who would undertake to say that everything in so large a work as this was up to the latest opinion. The general reader may rest content that he can obtain no better guide than this to introduce him to this great field of study nor to open it to him in a more systematic, thorough or intelligible and enjoyable way than this English version of Ratzel's *Völkerkunde*, *The History of Mankind*.—*Independent*.

*The Autobiography of a Veteran, 1807–1893.* By General Count Enrico della Rocca. Translated from the Italian and edited by Janet Ross. Macmillan.

The translation of Della Rocca's memoirs has been made by Mrs. Janet Ross, daughter of that delightful letter writer, Lady Duff Gordon, and granddaughter of Mrs. Sarah Austin, who was herself well known as a writer and translator. In translating, Mrs. Ross has somewhat con-

densed, especially the passages dealing with military details, which, for the ordinary reader, have little meaning and less interest. The result, so far as we have compared the translation with the original, is usually satisfactory. We have noticed no instance in which the General's opinions have been misrepresented through omission or condensation.

The work as it stands in English, even more as it stands complete in Italian, is as entertaining as it is important. It will take its place along with the autobiographies of Garibaldi and of Massimo d'Azeglio as a successful personal record of a great period. Many readers besides those who pay special heed to the history of recent Italy, will enjoy it, because it not only gives fresh news of famous persons and events, but also reveals in its author a character intrinsically interesting. It is well worth reading. In writing it, the chivalrous old general has added another historical portrait to the really vital *documents pour servir* of the century.—*Nation*.

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*The Story of the Civil War.* By John Codman Ropes. Putnams. Part II.

This second part sustains the high repute of the former part and brings the critical discussions of the operations of the war to January of 1863. There are probably few civilians in the country competent to criticise Mr. Ropes's views on strategy and tactics. He has devoted the scholarly leisure of a life-time and the training of one learned in the law and in the shifting of evidence to this and kindred problems. We will not, therefore, attempt to pass judgment or to go here beyond a summary presentation of his conclusions. Grant at Donelson did what was expected of him, but that was not very much. At Shiloh he showed "great recklessness," and "can hardly be said to have undertaken to perform the functions of a commander." Halleck showed himself ingeniously incompetent. Mr. Ropes is far from sharing the general admiration for Stonewall Jackson, or even for Lee, whom he regards as the ablest military leader of the year. He thinks Lincoln and McClellan neutralized one another's virtues by their faults, while Pope and Burnside were quite unequal to their tasks. Constant neglect of opportunity, lack of coöperation, political jealousy and interference left the military situation at the close of 1862 far more favorable to the South than could have been expected at the beginning of the year, and showed on a large scale most of the shortcomings in high places and of virtues in the ranks that the late war has illustrated on a small one. Though the book is critical, it is not carping, and the tone throughout betrays no partisanship. The work challenges attention, and deserves it.—*Churchman*.

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*Theories of the Will in the History of Philosophy.* By Archibald Alexander Charles Scribner's Sons.

Mr. Alexander's book gives an admirable epitome of the development of the theory of the will from the dawn of Greek philosophy down to Lotze. The author's purpose has been twofold: to contribute a fairly exhaustive monograph to the history of philosophy, and to set forth a constructive explanation of voluntary action. The first is obviously an indispensable introduction to the second. The reason Mr. Alexander closes his review with Lotze is because, since the latter's death, the methods of psychology are being so swiftly revolutionized that a definitive treatment of the subject would be premature. \* \* \*

The plan of the work includes a minute description of the theories of Locke, Hume, Hobbes, Reid, Spinoza, Leibnitz, Descartes, Kant, Fichte, Schelling, Hegel and Schopenhauer. A valuable feature is its wealth of references, very happily quoted in the exact words of the author, whether he wrote in Greek, Latin or German. The book will take a very high place in the literature of the subject, since it is both a scholarly and an exhaustive contribution.—*Churchman*.

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*A Short History of Switzerland.* By Karl Dändliker. Translated by E. Salisbury. The Macmillan Company.

It is well known that Dr. Karl Dändliker, of Zurich, the author of a learned "*Geschichte der Schweiz*" in three volumes, has also written a manual of Swiss history, which, like his larger work, is held to be a standard authority by German readers. We announce with great pleasure the appearance in English form of this one-volume sketch. The translation is entitled *A Short History of Switzerland*, and has been made by E. Salisbury (Macmillan). The chief cause of the satisfaction which we feel at the appearance of this book is quickly stated. To the best of our knowledge no thorough study of Swiss history (leaving aside essays or monographs on constitutional topics) has yet been published by an English-speaking author. One could easily recall the titles of several books which make pretensions, but in no case are we aware that fulness of erudition is a chief characteristic. \* \* \* Concerning Dändliker's scope and the quality of his writing, much might be said were this the proper place for an extensive review. He is not picturesque nor even animated, but he is clear—and that statement carries high praise when applied to a history of Switzerland. For complexity of topics the cantons hardly equal the towns of mediæval Italy, and yet the two may be brought into comparison. Cave dwellers, lake dwellers, Helvetii, Romans, Alamanni, Burgundians and Franks are easily managed; nor does the League of Forest Cantons present much difficulty. But when the earlier *Bund* becomes one of eight, and this again a *Bund* of thirteen, the threads mingle so blindly that skill is required in keeping the clue. Dändliker, besides being a master of the facts,



is intelligent and intelligible. It follows that the sketch now translated should take rank before any other manual which is available in English.

The English version of it must also be commended for smoothness and accuracy.—*Nation*.

## EDUCATIONAL.

*Elements of Sanitary Engineering.* By Mansfield Merriman. John Wiley & Sons. 1898.

The book opens with an interesting and, for a student, instructive series of historical notes. This is followed by a section dealing with "classification of disease," wherein may be found the novel proposition that "disease is normal and health ideal"—a view that will call forth much opposition.

The illustrations distinguished between contagion and infection are good, but the suggestion that goitre is probably due to the use of limestone water is hardly warranted; for, were it a fact, the hard waters of southern England should produce the disease abundantly.

An excellent and timely statement is given in the table on page 17, showing how much more serious is consumption than sundry other diseases against which we take far greater pains to guard.

The relation of filth to disease is well put, and the illustrations are striking. The chapter on "drinking water and disease" is in terse form, suitable for class room work, but the remarks concerning the Hamburg cholera epidemic need to be supplemented by a map of the city, in order to grasp fully what may be learned from that instructive outbreak.

The book is evidently intended for use as a student's text-book, and excellent questions are inserted at frequent intervals, which require the student to make use of a reference library. This is a very valuable feature, and one but rarely found. There is, unfortunately, no index.—*Science*.

*The Problems of Philosophy* An Introduction to the Study of Philosophy. By John Grier Hibben, Ph.D., Stuart Professor of Logic in Princeton University. Charles Scribner's Sons.

Professor Hibben keeps strictly within the limits he has laid down, and has succeeded in writing an introduction to philosophy which is better adapted to the needs of the beginner than any similar work now in the field. He gives a simple, intelligible and precise account of the problems of philosophy, and of the various solutions which have been offered. He never obtrudes his own point of view, and always presents the reader with a sympathetic and objective statement of the theory under discussion. Another important feature of the book is its size. The author has evidently realized that an introduction should be brief, and he has attained this end by shunning prolixity of statement and superfluous repetition. Moreover, his book has

all the attraction which an excellent literary style can lend, and for this reason, among others, it ought to appeal not merely to the professed students of philosophy, but also to a wider circle of readers. \* \* \*

As already stated, the book as a whole is an unusually successful attempt to meet the wants of the beginner, and can be very cordially recommended.—*Philosophical Review*.

*Rivers of North America.* A Reading Lesson for Students of Geography and Geology. By Israel C. Russell. Illustrated. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

The third volume in the Science Series, edited by Professor J. McK. Cattell, is the very welcome monograph by Professor Israel C. Russell, the full title of which is quoted above. In this, the fourth volume that Professor Russell has given us concerning the greater topographic forms of North America, we have a treatise that has long been needed for every-day use, particularly by those of us who are teachers. The particular serviceableness of the book, however, does not lie in the fact that Professor Russell has given us a single volume reference book concerning American rivers, but because he first, in this country, has here presented a general consideration of the work, function and phenomena of rivers in general. Indeed this volume is the best popular and yet scientific treatment we know of the origin and development of land forms, and we immediately adopted it as the best available text book for a college course in physiography.—*Science*.

*The Structure and Classification of Birds.* By Frank E. Beddard, M.A., F.R.S., Prosector and Vice-Secretary of the Zoological Society of London. Longmans, Green & Co. With 252 text figures.

Mr. Beddard is to be congratulated upon having brought to a successful issue a task contemplated, and even commenced, by his predecessors, Garrod and Forbes, and as these by their labors have done much to further the work, and as their note-books have been freely drawn upon, they too may be credited with a share in the finished product. While we may admit that a handbook on avian anatomy is scarcely so much needed now as when conceived by Garrod, the present volume is none the less welcome. The monumental treatise of Fuerbringer and the detailed work of Gadow are not at everyone's disposal, and there are still ornithologists who, to their sorrow, have failed to



acquire that knowledge of German which is now almost indispensable to the ornithologist. Hence this book, replete with anatomical facts, is one that no working ornithologist can afford to do without. Not only does it contain a vast amount of original work, but a host of references to that of others.—*Science*.

*Handbook of Metallurgy.* By Dr. Carl Schnabel, Konigl. Preuss. Bergath, Professor of Metallurgy and Chemical Technology at the Royal Academy of Mines at Clausthal. Translated by Henry Louis, M.A., A.R.S.M., etc., Professor of Mining at the Durham College of Science, Newcastle-upon Tyne. Macmillan & Company, Limited. New York, The Macmillan Company. 2 vols. 927 illustrations. Price, \$10.00.

The translator, in his preface, says that he thinks he is rendering the English metallurgist a distinct service in submitting to him a translation of the most recent and most exhaustive work on the subject in any language. His belief is fully justified. No really good treatise on general metallurgy has appeared in English in over thirty years, and the present work fills a void in technical literature that has long been felt. The object of the work, according to the preface, has been to give a complete account of the metallurgist treatment of every one of the metals ordinarily employed, together with all the recent improvements in the art, while at the same time pointing out the scientific principles underlying each process, and illustrating each by examples drawn from actual practice in various parts of the world.

We regret to find that "every one of the metals" treated of in the work does not include iron, and it is not evident from the preface whether or not a third volume, on iron and steel, is contemplated by the author. A good work on the metallurgy of iron and steel of the same size and written in the same style as that of the volumes before us is greatly needed.

The first volume is devoted to copper, lead, silver and gold, the space given to each being respectively 275, 180, 296 and 124 pages. The second volume treats of zinc, 240 pages; cadmium, 9 pages; mercury, 97 pages; bismuth, 27 pages; tin, 56 pages; antimony, 41 pages; arsenic, 25 pages; nickel, 101 pages; cobalt, 21 pages; platinum, 11 pages; aluminum, 39 pages. There is a very complete geographical index covering 24 pages and a general index of 44 pages.

The style of the author is remarkably clear and concise, and the translation is so well done that it is difficult to find any traces of its German origin. The printing and illustrations are excellent.—*Engineering News*.

*Economics.* By Edward Thomas Devine. The Macmillan Company.

This work differs in several ways from the ordinary text book of political economy. In the

first place, it is intended to serve as an introduction to the study of social problems in general, rather than as an elementary manual of the science of economics. The author's discussion of the different divisions of the subject is less formal than is usually the case in books of this class. This is perhaps partly due to the fact that the volume has been prepared with special reference to the needs of university extension students, and others especially interested in charitable or social effort. At the same time it may be profitably used by high school and college classes. The style is pleasing, and the methods of statement clear and in general convincing. On the whole, the book is admirably adapted to the purposes which the writer had chiefly in mind when preparing it.—*Review of Reviews*.

*How to Prepare for a Civil Service Examination.* By Francis E. Leupp. Hinds & Noble.

This is a useful manual for persons wishing to enter the Government service. The book shows the practical character of the tests to which applicants for positions in the classified service are subjected, and, outlining as it does the requirements, salaries, nature of examination, etc., of all employees of the Government outside of the army, navy, and marine corps, the information it contains is almost indispensable to applicants for Government positions. Incidentally the work furnishes encouraging reading to Civil Service Reformers.—*Outlook*.

*The Foundation of Zoölogy.* By William Keith Brooks, Ph.D., LL.D., of Johns Hopkins University.

This book comprises thirteen lectures given at Columbia University on the principles of science as illustrated by zoölogy. The title hardly indicates what the reader discovers, that the philosophical interest dominates the physical. The author's purpose is to show that there is nothing in the acceptance of mechanical conceptions of life and consciousness and mind inconsistent with our fundamental beliefs concerning freedom, duty, responsibility, or even immortality. This from an avowed, though independent, disciple of Berkeley is quite striking.

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With full recognition of the opening questions, and the possibilities before a science yet in its infancy and obligated to all modesty of assertion, he declares that there are at present insuperable objections to the view that the organizing influence which we call "life" is either matter or energy. While the reduction of the phenomena of life to those mechanical principles which hold good in the organic world would show these two worlds to be different aspects of one and the same world, "it could not show that man is anything else than man, or mind anything but mind." For one who would cultivate either in physics or metaphysics a severely scientific spirit Professor Brooks' work is an admirable discipline.—*Outlook*.

## Books Received.

- BARRY.**—The Two Standards, a novel By the Rev. William Barry, D.D., author of "The New Antigone." (*The Century Co.*) Pp. 513. \$1.50.
- BOISSIER.**—Roman Africa, Archæological Walks in Algeria and Tunis. By Gaston Boissier, author of "Cicero and His Friends," "Rome and Pompeii," "The Country of Horace and Virgil," etc. Authorized English version by Arabella Ward, with four maps. (*G. P. Putnam's Sons.*) Pp. xv + 344.
- BOYLAN.**—If Tam O'Shanter'd Had a Wheel, and other Poems and Sketches. By Grace Duffie Boylan. (*E. R. Herrick & Co.*) Pp. 222. \$1.25.
- COLLINGWOOD.**—The Life and Letters of Lewis Carroll (Rev. C. L. Dodgson). By Stuart Dodgson Collingwood, B.A., Christ Church, Oxford Illustrated. (*The Century Co.*) Pp. 500, 100 illustrations. \$2.50.
- GIELOW.**—Mammy's Reminiscences and other Sketches. By Martha S. Gielow, of Alabama. (*A. S. Barnes & Co.*) Pp. ix + 109. \$1.00.
- HALL.**—An Experimental Wooing. By Tom Hall, author of "When Hearts are Trumps," "When Cupid Calls," "The Little Lady," "Some other People and Myself," etc. (*E. R. Herrick & Company.*) Pp. 180. \$1.25.
- HALL.**—When Cupid Calls. By Tom Hall, author of "When Love Laughs," etc. With decorations by Blanche McManus. (*E. R. Herrick & Company.*) Pp. xiv + 119. \$1.50.
- KENNAN.**—Campaigning in Cuba. By Geo. Kennan, author of "Siberia and the Exile System" (*The Century Co.*) Pp. 268. \$1.50.
- OMAN.**—A History of the Art of War. The Middle Ages from the Fourth to the Fourteenth Century. By Charles Oman, M.A., F.S.A., Fellow of all Sou's College, Oxford, with maps, plans and illustrations. (*G. P. Putnam's Sons.*) Pp. xv + 667.
- PELOUBET.**—Suggestive Illustrations of the Gospel of John. Illustrated from all sources, picturesque Greek words, Library References to Further Illustrations, References to Celebrated Pictures, for the use of Pastors, Sunday school Teachers, Leaders of Prayer meetings, and The Home. By Rev. F. N. Peloubet, D.D., author of "Select Notes on the International Lessons," suggestive illustrations on Matthew, Acts, etc. (*E. R. Herrick & Co.*) Pp. v + 543. \$1.25.
- RUSSELL.**—Rivers of North America, a reading lesson for students of Geography and Geology. By Israel C. Russell, Professor of Geology in the University of Michigan, author of "Lakes of North America," "Glaciers of North America," "Volcanes of North America," etc. (*G. P. Putnam's Sons.*) Pp. xix + 327.
- SIGSBEE.**—The "Maine," an account of her Destruction in Havana Harbor, The Personal Narrative of Capt. Chas. D. Sigsbee, U. S. N. (*The Century Co.*) Pp. 272. \$1.50.